App Serial # 09/975,308 Friddle and Hilbun

Exhibit P LEX-0252-USA

CARLESCORE CRECINETAL

Novel Human 7TM Proteins and Polynucleotides Encoding The Same



US006340583B1

## (12) United States Patent

Yan et al.

(10) Patent No.:

US 6,340,583 B1

(45) Date of Patent:

Jan. 22, 2002

(54)	ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS,
	NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING
	HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES
• • •	THEREOF LANCE OF SUCH TANK CARRY

(75) Inventors: Chunhua Yan, Boyds, Karen A. Ketchum, Germantown; Valentina Di Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989. Francesco, Rockville; Ellen M. Beasley, Darnestown, all of MD (US)

Assignee: PE Corporation (NY), Norwalk, CT The (US) and the series there

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm Celera Genomics, Robert patent is extended or adjusted under 35 A. Millman; Justin D. Karjala U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21)	Appl. No.: 09/813,817
(22)	Appl. No.: 09/813,817  Filed: Mar. 22, 2001
(51)	Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> C12N 9/12; C12N 1/20; C12N 15/00; C12N 5/00; C07H 21/04
(52)	U.S. Cl

(58) Field of Search .....

(56) References Cited PUBLICATIONS

GenEmbl Database, Accession No. D45906, Feb. 1999.\* Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning Manual, 2nd edition,

cited by examiner

Primary Examiner-Rebecca E. Prouty Assistant Examiner—M. Monshipouri

(57) ABSTRACT

The present invention provides amino acid sequences of peptides that are encoded by genes within the human genome, the kinase peptides of the present invention. The present invention specifically provides isolated peptide and nucleic acid molecules, methods of identifying orthologs and paralogs of the kinase peptides, and methods of identifying modulators of the kinase peptides.

9 Claims, 41 Drawing Sheets

ST AVAILABLE (

435/194, 252.3.

435/325, 320.1; 536/23.2

रेंबरा की तो. 1 CCCAGGGCGC CGTAGGCGGT GCATCCCGTT CGCGCCTGGG GCTGTGGTCT 51 TCCCGCGCCT GAGGCGCGG CGGCAGGAGC TGAGGGGAGT TGTAGGGAAC 101 TGAGGGAGC TGCTGTGTCC CCCGCCTCCT CCTCCCCATT TCCGCGCTCC 151 CGGGACCATG TCCGCGCTGG CGGGTGAAGA TGTCTGGAGG TGTCCAGGCT
201 GTGGGGACCA CATTGCTCCA AGCCAGATAT GGTACAGGAC TGTCAACGAA 251 ACCTGGCACG GCTCTTGCTT CCGGTGAAAG TGATGCGCAG CCTGGACCAC 301 CCCAATGTGC TCAAGTTCAT TGGTGTGCTG TACAAGGATA AGAAGCTGAA 351 CCTGCTGACA GAGTACATTG AGGGGGGCAC ACTGAAGGAC TTTCTGCGCA 401 GTATGGATCC GTTCCCCTGG CAGCAGAAGG TCAGGTTTGC CAAAGGAATC 451 GCCTCCGGAA TGGACAAGAC TGTGGTGGTG GCAGACTTTG GGCTGTCACG 501 GCTCATAGTG GAAGAGAGA AAAGGGCCCC CATGGAGAAG GCCACCACCA 551 AGAAACGCAC CTTGCGCAAG AACGACCGCA AGAAGCGCTA CACGGTGGTG 601 GGAAACCCCT ACTGGATGGC CCCTGAGATG CTGAACGGAA AGAGCTATGA 651 TGAGACGGTG GATATCTTCT CCTTTGGGAT CGTTCTCTGT GAGATCATTG 701 GGCAGGTGTA TGCAGATCCT GACTGCCTTC CCCGAACACT GGACTTTGGC 751 CTCAACGTGA AGCTTTTCTG GGAGAAGTTT GTTCCCACAG ATTGTCCCCC 801 GGCCTTCTTC CCGCTGGCCG CCATCTGCTG CAGACTGGAG CCTGAGAGCA 851 GACCAGCATT CTCGAAATTG GAGGACTCCT TTGAGGCCCT CTCCCTGTAC 901 CTGGGGAGC TGGGCATCCC GCTGCCTGCA GAGCTGGAGG AGTTGGACCA 951 CACTGTGAGC ATGCAGTACG GCCTGACCCG GGACTCACCT CCCTAGCCCT 1001 GGCCCAGCCC CCTGCAGGGG GGTGTTCTAC AGCCAGCATT GCCCCTCTGT 1051 GCCCCATTCC TGCTGTGAGC AGGGCCGTCC GGGCTTCCTG TGGATTGGCG 1101 GAATGTTTAG AAGCAGAACA AACCATTCCT ATTACCTCCC CAGGAGGCAA 1151 GTGGGCGCAG CACCAGGGAA ATGTATCTCC ACAGGTTCTG GGGCCTAGTT 1201 ACTGTCTGTA AATCCAATAC TTGCCTGAAA GCTGTGAAGA AGAAAAAAAC 1251 CCCTGGCCTT TGGGCCAGGA GGAATCTGTT ACTCGAATCC ACCCAGGAAC 1301 TCCCTGGCAG TGGATTGTGG GAGGCTCTTG CTTACACTAA TCAGCGTGAC 1351 CTGGACCTGC TGGGCAGGAT CCCAGGGTGA ACCTGCCTGT GAACTCTGAA 1401 GTCACTAGTC CAGCTGGGTG CAGGAGGACT TCAAGTGTGT GGACGAAAGA 1451 AAGACTGATG GCTCAAAGGG TGTGAAAAAG TCAGTGATGC TCCCCCTTTC 1501 TACTCCAGAT CCTGTCCTTC CTGGAGCAAG GTTGAGGGAG TAGGTTTTGA 1551 AGAGTCCCTT AATATGTGGT GGAACAGGCC AGGAGTTAGA GAAAGGGCTG 1601 GCTTCTGTTT ACCTGCTCAC TGGCTCTAGC CAGCCCAGGG ACCACATCAA 1651 TGTGAGAGGA AGCCTCCACC TCATGTTTTC AAACTTAATA CTGGAGACTG 1701 GCTGAGAACT TACGGACAAC ATCCTTTCTG TCTGAAACAA ACAGTCACAA 1751 GCACAGGAAG AGGCTGGGGG ACTAGAAAGA GGCCCTGCCC TCTAGAAAGC 1801 TCAGATCTTG GCTTCTGTTA CTCATACTCG GGTGGGCTCC TTAGTCAGAT 1851 GCCTAAAACA TTTTGCCTAA AGCTCGATGG GTTCTGGAGG ACAGTGTGGC 1901 TTGTCACAGG CCTAGAGTCT GAGGGAGGGG AGTGGGAGTC TCAGCAATCT 1951 CTTGGTCTTG GCTTCATGGC AACCACTGCT CACCCTTCAA CATGCCTGGT 2001 TTAGGCAGCA GCTTGGGCTG GGAAGAGGTG GTGGCAGAGT CTCAAAGCTG 2051 AGATGCTGAG AGAGATAGCT CCCTGAGCTG GGCCATCTGA CTTCTACCTC 2101 CCATGTTTGC TCTCCCAACT CATTAGCTCC TGGGCAGCAT CCTCCTGAGC 2151 CACATGTGCA GGTACTGGAA AACCTCCATC TTGGCTCCCA GAGCTCTAGG 2201 AACTCTTCAT CACAACTAGA TTTGCCTCTT CTAAGTGTCT ATGAGCTTGC 2301 AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:1)

FIG.1A

	アラウス かんしょうき しょういきじょう ちゅうしき 急な こうじん チャック カケガ 重力	
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•	5'UTR: 1-228 (\$-64 61 (\$23) \$1575 \$25	
	Start Lodon: 229	
	Stop Codon: 994	
	3'UTR: 997	
	Sandrional dominas end for marianas	
	Homologous proteins: TTTZ 0/42047 4/00/1024 10/00/2007 1:1	
	Top 10 BLAST Hits That were seen a Majord, Soldbergeb-fale a bres with	•
	Score	E
	CRA 1000682328847 /altid=gi 8051618 /def=ref NP_057952.1 , LIM d 485	
	CRA 18000005015874 /altid=gi 5031869 /def=ref NP_005560.1  LIM 485	e-136
	CRA 88000001156379 /altid=gi 7434382 /def=pir   JC5814 LIM motif 469	e-131
	CRA 88000001156378 /altid=gi  7434381 /def=pir   JC5813 LIM motif 469	e-131
	CRA18000001156378 /altid=gi[7454361 /def=pir[JE0240 LIM kinas 469	e-131
		e-131
		e-131
		e-131
	CRA 18000005004416 /altid=gi 2143830 /def=pir  178847 LIM motif 468	e-131
	CRA 18000005004415 /altid=gi 1708825 /def=sp P53670 LIK2_RAT_LI 468	e-131
	BLAST dbEST hits:	
	Score	E
	gil10950740 /dataset=dbest /taxor=96	0.0
	gi 10156485 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96 975	0.0
	gi   5421647 / dataset=dbest / taxon=9606 952	0.0
	gi   10895718 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96 757	0.0
	gi   13043102 /dataset=dbest /taxon=960 714	
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	EXPRESSION INFORMATION FOR MODULATORY USE:	
	library source:	
	From BLAST dbEST hits:	
	gi 10950740 teratocarcinoma	
	gi 10156485 ovary	
	gi 5421647 testis	
	gi 10895718 nervous normal	
	gi 10895718 nervous normal gi 13043102 bladder	
	gi 519615 infant brain	
	gi 11002869 thyroid gland	
	m att	
	From tissue screening panels:	
	Fetal whole brain	

FIG.1B

terio e en

```
1 MVQDCQRNLA RLLLPVKVMR SLDHPNVLKF IGVLYKDKKL NLLTEYIEGG
```

51 TLKDFLRSMD PFPWQQKVRF AKGIASGMDK TVVVADFGLS RLIVEERKRA

101 PMEKATTKKR TLRKNDRKKR YTVVGNPYWM APEMLNGKSY DETVDIFSFG

151 IVLCEIIGQV YADPDCLPRT LDFGLNVKLF WEKFVPTDCP PAFFPLAAIC

201 CRLEPESRPA FSKLEDSFEA LSLYLGELGI PLPAELEELD HTVSMQYGLT

251 RDSPP (SEQ ID NO:2)

## **FEATURES:**

694

Functional domains and key regions: [1] PDOC00004 PS00004 CAMP PHOSPHO SITE cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site

STOTE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRA Number of matches: 20 400 - 15 Marios | - 15 - 15 Language

1 - 108-111 KKRT - Strock Vesters for the water was remaining

1. #1408-1111 KKRI partition representation of acceptance of a first of a first of acceptance of a first of a first of acceptance of a first of [2] PDOCO0005 PS00005 PKC PHOSPHO SITE Protein kinase C phosphory lation site grande kield gehaller i Norra i Arthylan Gehaller (plante propintion of the grande propintion of the contract of the contract

Number of matches: 4

51-53 TLK 1

106-108 TTK

107-109 TKK

111-113 TLR

[3] PDOC00006 PS00006 CK2 PHOSPHO SITE Casein kinase II phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 4

51-54 TLKD

76-79 SGMD

3 139-142 SYDE

212-215 SKLE

[4] PDOCO0008 PS00008 MYRISTYL N-myristoylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 73-78 GIASGM

FIG.2A

S 462 113

- 2 77-82 GMDKTV
- 3 150-155 GIVLCE
- 4 158-163 GQVYAD

## Membrane spanning structure and domains:

Helix Begin End Score Certainty

1 142 162 0.872 Putative

2 184 204 0.652 Putative

BLAST Alignment to Top Hit:

>CRA|1000682328847 /altid=gi|8051618 /def=ref|NP\_057952.1| LIM
domain kinase 2 isoform 2b [Homo sapiens] /org=Homo
sapiens /taxon=9606 /dataset=nraa /length=617

Length = 617

Score = 485 bits (1235). Expect = e-136
Identities = 241/265 (90%), Positives = 241/265 (90%), Gaps = 22/265 (8%)

Query: 13 LLPVKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK 72
L VKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK

Sbjct: 353 LTEVKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK 412

Sbjct: 413 GIASGMAYLHSMCIIHRDLNSHNCLIKLDKTVVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 472

Query: 111 TLRKNDRKKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIGQVYADPDCLPRT 170 TLRKNDRKKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIGQVYADPDCLPRT

Sbjct: 473 TLRKNDRKKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIGQVYADPDCLPRT 532

Query: 171 LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 230

LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI Sbjct: 533 LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 592

Query: 231 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 255

PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP

Sbjct: 593 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 617 (SEQ ID NO:4)

Hmmer se	arch results (Pfam):	<u>.</u>	_ •	
	Description	<u>Score</u>	<u>E-value</u>	
PENNA9	Eukaryotic protein kinase domain	100.1	1.1e-26	2
CEUUU31	CE00031 VEGFR	4.9	0.14	1
CEOUSUA	CE00204 FIBROBLAST_GROWTH_RECEPTOR	4.7	1	1
000204	E00359 bone morphogenetic protein receptor	1.8	7.9	1
CE00359	E00359 Done intringenetic protent receptor	1.5	2.5	1
CE00022	CE00022 MAGUK_subfamily_d	-48.4	3.8e-05	ī
	CE00287 PTK_Eph_orphan_receptor		2.1e-05	ì
CF00292	CE00292 PTK membrane span	-61.8	2.16-03	T

FIG.2B

1

1

bill access where

5 (5 **%** 77. 17.

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and the second s
CE00291 CE00291 PTK fgf receptor -113.0 -125.1
 CE00286 E00286 PTK EGF receptor
                                                                                                                                                                      -125.1
                                                                                                                                                                                                             0.0021
                                                                                                                                                                           -151.3
 CE00290 CE00290 PTK Trk family
                                                                                                                                                                                                           6.5e-05
                                                                                                                                                                          -210.4
 CE00288 CE00288 PTK Insulin receptor
                                                                                                                                                                                                             0.014
                             or domains:

Domain seq-f seq-t hmm-f hmm-t score E-value

1/2 16 79 . 41 105 . 52.1 2.3e-13
  Parsed for domains:
  Mode 1
  PF00069
                                                             124 153 .. 187
                                                                                                                              216 .. 1.5 2.5
  CE00022
                                     1/1
 PF00069 2/2 81 156 ... 129 182 .. 48.0 3.1e-12 CE00031 1/1 129 156 ... 1114 1141 .. 4.9 0.14
                                                                                                                                                          4.7
CE00204 1/1 = 129 156 ... 705 732 ...
                                                                                                                                                               1.8
                                                                                157 ...
                                                                                                           287
                                                                                                                              356 ...
                                                             79
   CE00359
                                     1/1
                                    1/1
1/1
                                                                                                                              282 [] -151.3 6.5e-05
                                                                                218 ...
                                                                                                             1
   CE00290
                                                            . 9
                                                                                218 [.
                                                                 1
                                                                                                           1 260 [] -48.4 3.8e-05
   CE00287
                                                                                                         1 285 [] -113.0
                                     1/1 --- 1
                                                                                218 [.
                                                                                                                                                                            0.027
   CE00291
                                                                                                                              288 []
                                                                                218 [.
                                                                                                                  1
                                                                                                                                                        -61.8 2.1e-05
   CE00292
                                     1/1
                                                                    1
                                                                                                               1 288 []
1 269 []
1 263 []
                                     1/1
                                                                1 218 [.
                                                                                                                                                     -210.4
                                                                                                                                                                                 0.014
   CE00288
                                                                                218 ...
                                                                                                                                                    -125.1
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                                     1/1
                                                                    6
   CE00286
                                                                                                        FIG.2C
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					•	
	2501	TTTGAGGAAT	AGGAAAAGGC	AGTAACATGT	TTAACCCAGA	GAGAAGTTTC
. ,	2551	TGGCTGTTGG	CTGGGAATAG	TCATAGGAAG	GGCTGACACT	GAAAAGAAGG
	2601	. AGATTGTGTT	CGTTTCTTCT	TCTCAGAGCT	ATAAGCAAAG	GCTGAAAGTT
	2651	CTAGAAAAAG	GCAAGTTTTG	TTTCAGTAGA	AAAAAGGATA	ATCAGAACCA
	2701	TTTTTAGAAA	ATGGAATGAG	ACTACTTTTG	AGGCCATGAG	TTCCTTGTCC
	2751	CTGGAGAGAT	GAGCAGAGGT	TGGACAAGTG	CTTACCAGAG	ATCTTGTGGA
	2801	GGCAGAAACT	GTGCATCTAG	CAGAGCATTG	GCCTAACCCT	TTCAAATGAG
	2851	ATGCTGTTAA	CTCAGTCTTA	TTCTACATGG	TAGGAATCCT	GTCCCTTTGC
	2901	CTCCTGCTAC	TTTGGGCCTC	TCAACCTCTT	GGTTTTGTGT	GCAGGTGAAG
	2951	<b>ATGTCTGGAG</b>	GTGTCCAGGC	TGTGGGGACC	ACATTGCTCC	AAGCCAGATA
	3001	TGGTACAGGA	CTGTCAACGA	AACCTGGCAC	GGCTCTTGCT	TCCGGTAGGT
	3051	GGGCCTATCC	TCCCATCTTT	ACCAGTGTAC	TATEGECCAA	GCACTATTTC
	3101	ATGTTCTGAT	GGAAAACACA	GAAACAAGCT	TCTGAGTTGA	GAATTTCAAT
	3151	CTTAGGGTGG	GGAAAGGAAT	GTACCAAGGA	AGAGCTCATG	ACCABACCTC
٠.	3201	AAGTGTGGCC	CCCCTGAACC	CACCTTAAAT	TECANENCE	
· 	3251	CAGCTGGAGG	CAGGGTGGGG	GGATGAGAGG	ACCCCTTTCC	ACCETTETE
٠	3301	CATATCCCTC	ACTITATEGE	TGAGGAAACT	GAGGCCCAGG	AACACTCACT
	3351	TTCCTGTGGC	TGCACTACAG	ATTATECACE	TACTTCAACA	GTTGTTTGTA
:	3401	TICTIATITI	ATTITATTIT	ATTITATTIT	ΔΤΤΤΔΤΤΤ	ATTITATENE
	3451	AGGGATTCTT	GCTGTTGCCC	AGGCTGGAGT	CCACTCCTCC	AATCTCCCCT
	3501	CACTGCAATC	TCTGCCTGCT	GGGTTCAAGT	GATTTTTCTG	CCTTACCTTC
	3551	CTGAGTAGCT	GAGATGACAG	GCACCTGCCA	CCATGCGCAG	-CTAATTTTC
	3601	TATTTTAGTG	GAGACGGGGG	TTTCAACATG	TTEETCAGEC	TCCTCTTCAA
	3651	CTCCTGACCT		ACCCACCATO	ACCTCCCAAA	AADITOTOTI
	3701	TACAGGCGTG	AACCACTGTG	CCCACCTCG	VCCTCCCVVV	ACTOTOCTTO
	3751	GCAGAGCCAG	CTCTTCCTTC	ACCACACCAT	CCCTCCCTAC	CTTCCTACTT
	3801	TITGTTACTA	CCTTTTATTA	TACCTATATT	ATTATTATTA	TTATTATTAT
•	3851	TATTATTATT	ATTATTGAGA	CAGAGTCTCC	CTCTCTCCCC	CACCCTCCTC
	3901	TACAGTGGTG	CGATCCCGG	CTCACTCCAA	CTCTCTCCCTC	CCCACTTCAA
	3951	GCAGTTCTCC	TGCCTCAGCC	CTCACTGCAA	CTCCCACTAC	ACCCCCCTCC
	4001	CACCACACCC	GGCTAATTTT	TCTATTTTA	CTACACACCC	CCTTTCACCT
•	4051	TGTTGACCAG	CCTCCTCTCC	AGCTCCTGAC	CTCACCTAAC	TOCTACAATO
	4101	ACAGGCGTGA	ACCACTGCGC	CCACCCAACA	CTCAGGIAAG	CTCTCCTTCC
	4151	CAGAGCCAGC	TCTTCCTCAC	CACACCTTCC	CTCCCTACCT	TCCTACTTT
	4201	TGTTACTAGC	TITATTATAG	CTACAGGIIGC	ATTATTATTO	TTATTATTAT
	4251	TGAGACAGAG	TCTCCCTCTC	TOROGER	TECTETACAC	TOATOTOATO
	4301	TTGGCTCACT	GCAACCTCTG	CCCCCAGC	TCAACCAATT	CTCCTCCTTC
	4351	AGCCCCCCTA	GTAGGTGGGA	CTCCCCCAG	CTCCCACCACII	CCCCACCTAA
	4401	TTTTGTATT	TTTAGTAGAG	CCCCCCTTTC	ACCTTCTTCC	CCACCCTCCT
	4451	CTCAAACTCC	TGACCTCAGG	TCATCCCCCT	CCCTCCCCCT	CCCAAAATCT
	4501	TGGGATTACA	GGCATGAGCC	ACCCCCCT	CCCTATACCT	ACATTATTT
	4551	TGTAGGCAGC	TCACTTTCTT	AVVALLATIVA	CACACTTCAA	ATCACATTTO
	4601	TTCCTGCTGT	CTGAGGCTCA	CTTTCTTCAT	CTCCAAAATC	CATCCTAATA
	4651	ATCTTGTTGA	CATTCAATCA	AATAATATAT	CCACTCTATC	CACTACATCC
	4701	TAGACACCCA	GTGAATGGTT	ATTCCTTCCT	CCCATCCCAT	TOCANTTOTO
	4751	AAGGGTGGGA	ACTTETETET	ATATTETTEA	CAACCTAAAA	TACTTONANT
	4801	TTGTTGGTGG	ΔΔΔΕΔΛΕΛΕΓ	WCIUC ICH	ACACCCTCC*	TOCCOATOCO
	4851	TGGCCCCCAA	GGTCTGAAGT	CCTACCCCTC	ADDIJDDADA TCCCTATATO	CTCACAATCA
	4901	GATAGACTAG	GCAGGCACCT	TETECTETAC	ATTCCACCTC	CTCCACATAC
	4951	CTCTTGTTGT	AAAACATCCC	TETECTURA	CCAGCTAATT	CACTTCACCT
				JUJUCIJAJA	LIMIDMO	awa i iawiri

5001 TTAAACACTT GCCTCTTCCC TGGGAACCAT ATAGGGGATT GGCCTGGAGA 5051 CGTCTGGCCT CTGGAAGAGT TGGAAAGCAG CCATCATTAT TATCCTTTCC 5101 TTTCAGCTAT AACTCAGAGC TCTCAAGTCT TTTCTGTGGA TCTTATTGCC 5151 TTGGTTCTTG CCCCTTTTAC TCCCAGGGAA GTTGATTCTG TCTTTTCTGT 5201 TCCATTTAGT ATGACAGGAG CAGAGAATGT CAGAGCTGTA AGGGACCTTA 5251 TAGTTAAAGC CTTTGGCTGG TCCTTTCATT TTATAGCTGG GACTAATAAG 5301 TAACGTCAAA ACCCAATGAG TTCACAGATT GGGTCTCGCC TTGGCATGTA 5351 ACCCATATGT TCATATTCTT GCTGTTTTCC TATGTGTATG AATATTTTCT 5401 ATCCAAAATA AGCAGGACAG GGTAGAGCAA GTTAATCTTT GGAATTTCTG 5451 GATTCTCTTA GAGCTAAAAA ACTTCAGAAC TAGAAGAAAC CACCCACTAT 5501 ATGGTATAAC CCATTCATAT CACAGATGAG GCCTGAAACC AAAAAGACTT 5551 GCTCAGGCCA TGGATGACAA GAGCTGGCCC TAGCACTGAA CTCTTGGGTC 5601 ATTTGTAGGT CTAGTCAGAT GCTAGCTTGT TAGCTCTGTG CGTGCGTGTG 5651 TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGTGAGAT AGAGACAGAA AGATAACATA 5701 TGTACACAAA TACATAAAGA GGAAGTAGAC ACGTTAGCAT GGTAGATAAG 5751 AGTACAGGCA GGCCAGGCGT GGTGGCTCAC GCCTGTAATC CCAGCACTTT 5801 GGGAGGCCAA GGCAGGTGGA TCACCTGAGG TCAGGAATTC GAGACCAGCC 5851 TGACCAACAT GGTGAAACCC CATCTCTACT AAATACAGAA AAAAATTAGC 5901 TTGGCATGGT GGCACATGCC TGTAATCCCA GCTACTTGGG AAGCTGAAGC 5951 AGGAGAATCG CTTGAATCCG GGAAGCAGAA GTTGCAGTGA GCCGAGATTG 6001 TGCCATTACA GTCTAGCCTG GGCAACAAGA GGGAAACTCC ATCGCAAAAA 6051 AACAACCACC ACCAAGAGTA CAGGCTATGG AATGAGACTA TGGTTTTAAA 6101 TCCTGGCTTT GCAATTTATT AACTAGCCTT AAGTGACTTC CCTGAGCTTC 6151 AGGCACCAAT CTGTAAAATG AGGATAAGAA TATTACTCAT GCCACATGGT 6251 TCTGACATAT AGAAAACTCT TAATAGGGCC GGACGTGGTG GCTTATGCCT 6301 GTAATCCTAG CACTCTGGGA GGCCGAGGCA GAAGGATCGC TTGAGCCCAT 6351 GAGCCCAGGA GTTTGAGACC AGCCTGGCCA ACATGGCAAA ACTCCACCTC 6401 TACAAAAAT ACAAAAATAT TAGCCAGGCG TGATGGCACA CACCTGTAGT 6451 CCCAGCTACT TGGGAAGCTG AGGAGCGATG ATTACCTGAG CCCAGGGATA 6501 TCAAGGCTGT AGTGAGCTGT GATCATGCCA CTGTACTCCA TCCAGCTGGG 6551 GGACAGAGTG AAACCCCTGT CTCAAAACAA AACAAATGAA AAAAAAAACC 6601 CTTAATAATC AGTAACTGTC ACTITATATT ATGTTGTGAG TGTGTGTCTA 6651 TATACACCTA TATGTATACA TITCTCTTAT TACACATTCA TIGGTGATCT 6701 GATGTGGAGC CCCAGGGATT AAGGGCAACT TTGAACTACC CTGACACAAT 6751 CAAGCCAAAT ATCATTCCCG TGGAGGAAGT AGAGTATCTA GGTTCTGTCT 6801 CCTAGTTGCA GCTTTACCTT GAGGACAGAG ACTCTAATCC AGCTGTGCTG 6851 AAGGAGCACA TCTCCTGACT TCTGAGCTTT CCCCTGGTAA ATTCAAACTG 6901 GATGTCACGG CGCCCTCAGA TAGAGCCTGG TAATTTGCCC TGGGGAGAGT 6951 GACTGTCTTT TGGATCTAAT TTGACTTTTG CCCCAGTTGG AGGAAAATCT 7001 TCAGGGCTAG GAAGGATTGT ATTTGTCTGA CCCCAGAGAT AACCTGGGTT 7051 TTGAGGAACA TGGGGCATCA ACCTGAATGG TCTTGTAAGA TCTCTCCCAC 7101 GCCAGCTTGC CAGTGTTTCT CTGATGAATT TAGAGTACCT GAGTAGTGCA 7151 GGCCTGCTGG GAGGAGGACT CTCCCTCTGT GCTACTCAGA GAAATTCATT 7201 CTTCAAGGCC CCCTTCCAGC CTTGCTCTTA CCCAGCTGGG CTACAGTTAC 7251 AATAAAGGAA ATGACTITTC TTCTCCCCTT CCCCCAGTAC CTTTGTTTTC 7301 CTAGTCACAG GGTGGGGCTG GATATTGAAT GGAGAAATTG CTGGGGTCCA 7351 TCCTAAACTC CTCCCCTCAT CTCTCCCTTA CATTACCCCA TTCTTCTGTC 7401 TGCAGCCACA TCCATAATCC TGCCTCTGTT AGCCTTCCGA CAGACCCTCA 7451 GGTGCCCAGG ACAACAGGAA GCTACTTAAA GCTGGAACCT CAGACTGTGC

	7501	AATGGAGGCC	AGTGACAAAA	CTGAAAGTÄĞ	CTCTGTCAGT	AATTGTGCTG
	7551	GTGCGATTAG	GCAGCTGGCC	AGAATCTTTT	GGATCTCCTG	GÀCATATGGC
	7601	TGACTAGTCC	TCCCAAGCCT	· TCCCAACAGG	CCTCTTTTTT	-TICCITITI
	7651	тстттстт	ТППСТПС	TTTCTTTCTT	TCTTTTTTT	TITTITAG
	//01	GCTAGTGAAG	TGAAATTGTG	GGAGTGGAAA	AGGAACAAAG	AAATCGGTAA
	//51	CTGGTAGTGA	TCAATTACTT	GTAAACACTA	TTGTACTTGG	ACCAGCCCAG
	7801	TAGGCCTTTT	TTAAAACTCT	GAGTTACCTC	TCTTTCCTTT	CCTTGAGCAG
• -	/851	IGCCATTAAT	TCTGTATCTG	GGGCAATCCT	TTCTGATGTT	CTCTGGACCT
	/901	GGCTCTCTCT	CCTTAGGAGA	GGCCAGGAGA	GTAGCCAGAG	AGCATGTCAT
	/951	TIGIAGUIGA	GGTTAAAGTG	TGGAGCTATC	AATGGTGACC	TGGCCTCTTG
	8001	GCAIGITAGC	AAGCCAGAGG	ACCTTGACAA	CTTTTTTGAT	GATTGTCCGT
	8051	CTATTACTOT	CAAAGGIGIT	TGGCTTAGGA	GGAGGGAAGA	AAAGCTACCC
	9101	CTATTAGTCT	- I GA I GGCCCC	AGCGTGGGTC	TCTATTGCTT	GACCTGGTTC
	8121	CTAGCAGCAT	TATCAGAAGG	AAAATCCACC	GCTCTTAAGG	CTCCTGGGAA
	0201	TOACTETTOA	HUCHHUU	AGGATTGCAA	ACATAAGACT	ATTTGAGCTT
	0201	CCACATACAA	AAAGCGGIIA	CTAATACCTA	TACTCTGGGA	AAGGCTAAT
	0201	AATTTACTCA	CTCCACCAAC	ACTGCATCAG	GCAACAGACC	ATTTCCGCTA
	0001	AATTTAGTGA	CICCAGGAAG	GCCAGTGAAG	AAATAACACA	CGTAGCAACC
	0401	AGAGACTGTG	CATTCATTT	TIGGUTGACA	GCAGGGTACT	TICTGTGATG
	0401	CTGAAAGCCA	CALICALLI	AATACCTACC	AICCCCATCT	AAGCAAGCCT
	0501	GGTAGAATCA	CCTCACCATA	AATAGGTACC	ACHAHGAG	TACTCTGTGC
	8601	CAGACACCCT	AAATCTACTA	CTACTCTTAC	AGUACATTA	AICCTTACAA
	8651	TGACTTAATA	TTCTTTAAAC	TCACACACCT	LIACITUGAG	AATAGGGAAA
	8701	TGGAGGTTAC	CCCATTCTTA	CTCCTTCCCT	CCAACACTCT	ATAGCTGAGA
	8751	TTGAATGCAA	CCATATTTCT	TAACCTCACT	.GCAAGAGICI.	CTTGGCATTC
	8801	ATAATATGGG	GTANACACCC	CTCACCCTCC	CTCCCACACA	CTCCTACTOT
	8851	CAGATAACAT	TGAAGGGTGT	TACTTTAAAC	CCTTCATCCA	CTCTATAATO
	8901	TCAACAAAAG	TGCTGTTAAC	TITCTTCTCC	GTCTCAGGCT	CCTCATCTAC
	8951	AGTCAGTGGA	GCAACCCTGC	CATCTCCTCT	TATECTETTE	ATCTTCCTCC
	9001	CACACTTACT	AACCTAAACC	TTTGATTCTG	CCTCTCCCCT	TCTCCACAAC
	9051	GTGTTTACTC	ATTTGTCCAG	TITATCTTT	ACCAMACACC	CAGCCCGTAG.
	9101	ATCATTAAGG	CTGGCTATTG	GACAGGGGGC	TEEECCCTEC	. CAGCCCGIAG
	9151	AAGGAAGGC	AGACATCTGG	TTCTTCCTCT	GCCCTACAA	CACACAGAGG.
	9201	CCTGACCACA	GAGTGGTACT	CCTAGGATGT	AGCAGCAGCA	TATCACCTTC
	9251	AATGTGCCTT	AATCCTGCTC	TITACTITGA	CAACACACA	CTANGGACCC
	9301	ACAGATGTTT	CACAGCTTCT	ATAGGAGGCA	GAGGTAGAAA	AATGGAGAGA
	9351	GATGAGGCCA	GAGATAGATA	ACTGATATTA	ATTAAACGTT	GTATTAAGAA
	9401	CCICACITAG	ATTATCTGAT	TCAATCTTCA	TAATAACCCT	ACCCCCC A
	9451	CCITITITG	AGAACAGGGT	CTTGCTCTGT	TGTCCAGGCT	ACACTCCACT
	9501	GGTACAATCA	TAGTTCACTG	CAGTGTCAAC	CTCCTGAGCT	CAACCAATCC
	9551	TCCCACCTCA	<b>GCCTTGCAAG</b>	CAGCTTGGAC	TACAGGCGTG	CCACCACACC
	9601	TTGCCATTTT	TTTTATTT	AAGTAGAAAC	AAGGTCTTAT	TAATACTATG
	9651	TTGCCCAGGC	TGGTCTTGAA	CTCCAGCGAT	CCTCCTGCCC	CAGCCTCCCA
	9/0T	AAGTGCTTGG	GATTACGGAA	GTAAGCCACT	GTGCCTGGCC	AGTGCAACCC
	9751	CCATTTTATA	CTAAAACAGG	AAGGCCCAGA	AAGGTTTGGA	GTAACTTGTC
	9801	CAGGGTCACA	CAGATGATAT	TTGAACTCAG	GTCTCCCTGG	CTCCCAAGAG
	9851	AGTCTGCTTT	CCACTAGGAC	TCCCAGGAGA	ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ	ΔΔΔΔΔΔΛΛΛΩΤ
	990T	AGACTIGGAG	ACAGAAAATC	TGATTTGAGT	CTTAGTTGAG	CTAGGCTAAC
	9951	TGTGTAACTG	TGGGCAAGTT	CCTTAGCCCC	TGTGAGCCTC	AGTITCTTAT
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12501	CATTCTGCTC	CCTCTGCCTA	GAATGCCCCC	TTACTCTGTT	CACTTAACTC
12551	CTGCTTATCG	TTTAGATCTT	TACCTGGATG	GCTCAGAGAA	ATATAGAAGT
12601	AATTCCTCAC	CCTGAAAAAT	AGGTTAGGTC	CCTGTTTTAT	GTTTTCATAG
12651	ACCTTTCCTT	TGAGGCTTTT	TTTAAAAAAG	TAGTTTTAAT	CTCACATTTA
12701	TTCATGTGAT	CATCTCCTTA	ATGATATCTT	AAGACCTCTA	ATAGAACAAT
12751	TTGGTCATGG	ACTGTGGGGT	TTTTGCCCCT	CATTGTGTCA	GCACTGAGCA
12801	TATTGTTGGC	ATAGGAGGGA	TATTIGTIGA	ATGAATTGCT	AGAGGTGGCC
12851	AAGAGATATG	ATGTAAGTCA	GGCTTTTCCC	TECCCTTCCC	CTTCCCCTTC
12901	CCCACATCCT	TCCTATAGCA	GCCACCGTGG	CTGCAGTTAC	TGTAAATGGC
12951	AAGACGGAAT	CAGTTCCGGA	CATTGGGTTG	TTTTAGAAA	TTGCCTGCAA
13001	GTGTCAGGGT	GATAAGTTAA	ACCTTTCTCT	TTTGCCCTCA	GAGGAGCTAT
13051	CCCATAGTGA	GTAGAAGCCA	GAGAACCTCA	CCCCACCACT	CCTTCTTTCC
13101	AGCAGCAGGT	CTTGAGCTGC	ACTTCTCTCT	ACCTACAATC	CAGGCAGGAA
13151	CAACCCCTAC	CTACCTCCC	ACACCACCCC	AACACACCAA	GAATGAGTTC
13201	ACCTACTCTA	CCCACCAAAC	TCATTATCAA	TTCCCCTCAA	ATCTGAAAAA
13251	TTTCAATTCC	AATCCTAACT	TTCTTTTCTT	TCATTTCTT	TTCTTAAATT
13301	CTATATTTCA	AACATCCCAT	TAACTAAACA	TATATATTOA	ATATAGAGTG
13351	CAAAAAATCC	AATACTTCCA	TACTATCTTT	TACTTATACC	TGATTTATGA
13331	TECECACTEC	CCTCCATACC	TTCCCACTTC	CCCCAACAAC	TTGGAAATGA
13451	ACTITETECT	CTCTCACTTC	AACTAATTAC	ATCCACAACT	AATGAAAGCA
13501	GTATTGTCTT	CTACTTAACA	CCACACTCTA	CAACCACATT	GCTTAGTTTC
13551	AAATCCTCCT	TOTOCOTTET	ATTATETETE	TACTTTCCCC	AAGTTACTTG
13601	CCCTTTCTCT	CCTTCATTTT	TOTOATOTAG	AAAATCCACA	AAGTIACTIG
13651	ACTOCOTOAT	CCCTATAATC	CCACCACTT	AAAATGGAGA	GGCCAGGCGT
12701	TCACCTCACC	TCACAACTTC	CCAGCACCA	GGGAGGCCGA	GGCGGGCAGA
10701	TCTCTCTACA	TGAGAAGIIC	AAGACCAGCC	IGGCCAACAI	GGTGAAACCC
12001	AATCCCACCT	AAAATACAAA	AATTAGCCAG	GCATGATGGC	GGGTGCCTGT
13001	CCCACACCT	ACCCAGGAGC	CTGAGGCGGG	AGAAACACTT	GAACCTGGAA
12001	CACAACACCT	A CAST CAST C	AGGATTGCAC	CACTGCACTC	CAGCCTGGGT
13901	GALAAGAGU	AGACTCAGTC	IAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAC	AAACTGGAGA
13951	TACAGGCTGG	GIGCAGGGCI	TACACTTATA	ATATCAGCAC	TTTGGGAGGC
14001	CIAGGCGGA	GGATTGCTTG	AACTCAGGAG	TTTCAAGATC	AGTCTGGGTA
14051	ACAGAGCAAG	ACCTCATCCC	CACAAAAAAT	CAAAAATTTA	GCCAGGCATG
14101	GIGGCICATG	CCTGTGGTCC	CAGCTACTCA	GGAGGCTGAG	GCGAGAGGAT
14151	TGCTTGAGCC	CAGGAGGTTG	AGGCTGCAGT	GAACCATGAC	TGCACCACTA
14201	CATGCCAGCC	TGGATGACAG	AGCAAGACCC	TATCTCAAAA	AAAAAAAAA
14251	AAAGAAACGA	GCCAGGCGCG	TTTGCTCACG	CCAGTAATCC	CAGCACTTTG
14301	GGAGGCCAAG	GCAGGTGGAT	CACTTGAGGT	CAGGAGATCG	AGACTAGCCT
14351	GGCCAACATG	GTGAAACCCC	ATCTCAACTG	AAAATACAAA	AATTAGCCAG
14401	GCATGGTGGC	ATGCTCCTGT	AGTCCCAGCT	ACTCACTTGG	AGGCTGAGGC
14451	ACGAGAATCG	CTTGAACCCA	GGAGGCGGAG	GTTGCAGTGG	GCCAACATCA
14501	TGTCACTGCA	CTCCAGCCTG	GGAGACAGAG	CGAGACTCTG	TCTCAATAAA
14551	TAAATAAACA	TAAAATAAAA	TAAAATAAAA	TAAAATAAAA	TAAAAAATA
14601	TGGAGGCCAG	CAGGCACGGT	GGCTCACGCA	<b>TGTAATCCCA</b>	GCACTTTGGG
14651	AGGCCGAGGG	GGGCGGATCA	CAAGGTCAGG	AGATCGAGAC	CATCCTGGCT
14701	<b>AACACAGTGA</b>	AACCGCGTCT	CTACTAAAAA	TACACAAAAT	TAGCCAGGCA
14751	TGGTGGCAGG	CACCTGTAGT	CCCTGCTACT	CAGGAGGCTG	AGGCAGGAGA
14801	ATGGCGTGAA	CCCGGGAGGC	GGAGCTTGCA	GTGAGCTGAG	ATCGCGCCAC
14851	TGCAGTCCAG	CCTGGGCGAC	AGAGCAAGAC	TCTGTCTCAA	AAAAAAAAAA
14901	AAAAATGGAG	GTTGGGCGCG	GTGGCTCGCG	CCTGTAATCC	CAGCACTTTG
14951	GGAGGTCGAG	GCGGGCGGAT	CACCTGAGGT	CAGGAGTTCC	AGACCAGCCT
		-Judaoud II	o loo lanaal	oriumuri i co	นตันได้ผู้ใช้ถูกๆ (

15001 GGCCAACATG GTGAAACCTT GTCTCTACTA AAATTACAAA AATTAGCCAG 15051 GCACGATGGC AGGCACCTGT AATCCCAGCT ACTTAGGAGA CTAAGGCAGG 15101 AGAATAGCTT GAACCTGGGA GATGGAGGTT GCAGTGTGCT GAGATCGCGC 15201 GAAATGGAGA TACAAACTTA CTACCTACCT CCTTACAACC TACCCTCACA 15251 GTATTACTGT GAATAAAAGT GTGTGTAGCA CTGGGAACAC TATTCACAGA 15301 GCACTCATGA ATGTTTGTTC TITGTTATTA GTTACTAGAG AGGCAAATGT 15351 CTGCCAGGGC TGAATAATAT GTGTGAATTG GTGATTGTCG CACATATCTA 15401 AAGAAGTAGT TATTTTTTC AATTAAAACT TAGTTTAAAA ACCAATATAA 15451 GGCCGAGCGC AGTGGCTCAC ACCTGTAATC CCAGCACTTT GGGAGGCCGA 15501 GGTGGGCAGA TCATTTGAGG TCAGGAGTTC GAGACTAGCC TGGCCAACAT 15551 GGTGAAACCC TGTCTCTGCT AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAGTACA AAAATTAGCC 15601 AGGCATGATG GCAGGTCCCT GTAATCCCAG CTACTTGGGA GGCCGAGGCA 15651 GGAGAATTGC TTGAACCCAG GAGGTGGAGG TTGTAGTGAG CCGAGTTTGT 15701 GCCACTGCAC TTCAGCCTGG GTGACAGAGG GAGACACTGT CTCAAAAAAA 15751 AAAAAAAAAA ACCAAAACCA ATATAATAAA TAAGTGGCCA GCAATGAAAC 15801 AGAAAGTGAA AAGTTAGTGA AGCAAAACTA GTACTGTATT CAGATAAAGA 15851 TGCTGAATCT AGATTTGGTC ACCAGAATAG GGTCCTTTGT GGCAACCTGG 15901 GCTAGTTTGG CTGACTCACC ACTGCCAGGA TGAAATTTCT TTCAGTGGCT 15951 ACTCATTTCC CTTTATTTTA AGTCCATGCT CACAGAGCAA CCTTCTGATG 16001 CCTAATTCAG CTTCCTGGGA TACTTAATAA CAGGAAGGGT CTGGAAGTAG 16051 TACCTGTATA GGGGATATGA GTGTTCTGAT TTTAATAGTC AATTCATAAG 16101 TGTACAGAGG GTTTGATAAA TGGTTAGGTC AGAACCATCA CAGAATGTCT 16151 ACACCTCTTT GGACATTAGG AAGGTCAAAA ACCTGAAAGG CCAAAAGCTA 16201 GGCCTAGATT AGGGTCATTC ACCAAGAAAA CATCAGCCTT GAAGAGTTCT 16251 CTGGGTGGTC CACCAGTCAA CCTTCCTTTG ATCACACCTC CTTCCTCGTT 16301 GCTTCTTTAA GCATTGACCT GTAATGGGTA TGGAATTTTT TGCTCACCTA 16351 ACTCCTTCCT TTTACAGAGG AAGAAGTTGA AGCCCAGAGA GATTTAATGG 16401 CTTGCCTAAG ATCACACGCA GATTTTCTGT TAACCAGGGT GATTTTTCAG 16451 GTGTTCCCTG CCAGACGAGG GCTTTTTTCC TTGAATTGCC TAGAGATTTC 16501 TTGAGATATC CGAAGCATTT TTCCCAGTGC AGCCTGGAGA AGGATGTCCC 16551 TGTCAACACA GCATTTGTTA CTCAATGTTA GACATTCAAT TITCTAATTA 16601 GTATCATGGA GCAACAGTGG ATGATTATCT ATAAGGGGTT GCAATTCCAT 16651 GCTTATGTGC TTACAGCCCA TATAGACAAA TATCAGCTGT TAAAATGACA 16701 AGGCAGTAGA GATGTGGCCC CAGGACAAAG GCATACTCTG CTGTTAGTGA 16751 ACACTAGTTG GCCAGCAAAT TTCACATGGG CATATACACG GCCAACTGTA 16801 GACTITAGGC ATTTATACCC ATTCAGAGAG CCAAACTGGC AACTAAAGAT 16851 CAGCATTCTC TTTGGCATTT CAGCTTTGCG TTCTGTTAAA AATCACTGCT 16901 TGCTTAAATA CCTCTGATAG CTCTTCACTG CCTGTAGGCA ACTCTTTAGC 16951 CTAGCAGACT TGGTCTTTAG TGCTCTGCCC CTACTCTCTT CCACCATTCT 17001 GGCCTCCTGT CTAATTGCTG CCCATATGTG CCATGCACTA GAGCTTACAG 17051 ACCTGCTCAG CGTTATATGA GCATACCATA CTCTTTATGC CTCAGTGCAT 17101 TTGCACATGT TGTTCCTTCA GGCCAGAATG CCTGTTACTG CCTGGCAATC 17151 AGCCTATTAG AGTCTGCCAA TACCATCCCA TCTTCTGTGG AGGAGCCCCC 17201 CGCCAAATCC ACCCATACCT CTCCCCACCA ATCAGAGACT TCTTCTCTCT 17251 TIGTTATTCT CTTCGTTATT CTCTTCATAC CTCAGTTATA TCCATTTCAG
17301 TATTTGTTTA CACATCTAGC ATCACTCTTA GAGTGTGAAA TTCTCCAAGT 17351 GTGGAGCCGT ATCTAGTTTG TCTTTGTATC CCAGAGCTTA GCAAAGTGCC 17401 TAGAATGTAG TGGGTGCTCA GAGTGTTTGC TGGGTGAATG ATGTATTTGT 17451 TGAACGACTC TTTGGACACT TGAATAAAGT CCATCCAGTA TGCACCATTA

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17501	CCATCTCTTC	GCTCTACAAT	ATTCTTTTAG	GCAAGAGCTT	ATCTTTTCAG
17551	GTGATAAGAT	AAGCTCAAAC	TTATGTAGAC	TAAGACCTCA	CTCTCTAAAT
17601	GTCATCCCTA	AGTCTTAAAC		ACCCCTCY.	CCAATCCCAT
17651	GCCTTCTGCA	ACTGTAGCAA	-CATCAVACC	TTATTTTCCC	CTCTTTTTCA
17701	TTTTTCCCCC	AAAACCTACA	CTCCCTTCTC	CCATCCCCAC	TOCTCOAACT
17751	GTGCTAACAA	ATTOTTTOTO	CATACTECTT	ACCATTACAA	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
17701	CAGCATCTCA	TOCCACACTT	CACTTAACCT	TOTTTTOTT	TOTOTOTOLO
17001	CTGTATTCTG	CTCATCACTT	CCTCATCATC	CCCTATACAC	IGIGIGICAG
17001	CATCACACCC	TOTTOTOTO	CCATCACTAC	CACTOACTCT	ATTITICUIGA
17051	GATCAGAGGG	ACTTCCCTAA	TOTOATOGOT	CACIGACICI	TGCAGAAGCA
10001	CCGTTTCTGA	AGIIGGCIAA	COACTITICAT	CAUGITIGIT	IGITIGAAAT
10001	TIGTTTTAGT	TUCAGAGATA	GUACITICAT	GGAATGACGC	TATCTICIAG
10101	AATCACTTTT	0004044707	IGAGI IGGAG	ICICGCIGIG	TCGCCAGGCT
18101	GGAGTGCAGT	GGCACAATCT	CAGCICACIG	CAATCTCCAC	CTTCCGGGTT
18151	CAAGTGATTC	CCCTGCCTCA	GCCTCCCGAG	GAGCTGTTAC	TACAGGCGCA
18201	CACCCCCACT	CCTGGCTAAT	THAIGIGHT	TTAGTAGAGA	CGGGGTTTCA
18251	CCGTGTTGGC	CAGGATGGTC	TCGATCTCCT	GACTTTGTGA	TCTGCCTGCT
18301	TCAGCCTCCC	AAAGTGCTGG	GATTACAGGT	GTGAGTCACC	GCGCCTGGCC
	TAGAATCACC				
18401	GGAAAGAGAG	AGGCAGCTAC	TGTGGGGTTA	CAAATGGGTA	AGAGTGGCAC
	CAGGAAGGTG				
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	ATCTGTACAT				
18601	CCTGCCTGCC	TCTGAGGGTT	ATTGTGAGAA	TAAAATGAAA	TCAAGTGGAA
18651	AAGCACTTAG	GAAAAAGAAA	<b>AGCATTGGTT</b>	TTCAATTGTT	AGTGTGGATC
18701	AGAAACACTG	GGGCTTGTTT	AAAATGCAGA	TTCTTAGCCC	CAGTCTCAGC
18751	GATTCTGATT	<b>CTGTATATCT</b>	GAAGTGGGAC	TCAGGAATCT	TGATTTTCAA
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18851	<b>AAATATTACT</b>	GTAAATCAAA	TGGCAAGAAT	AAAATAGTTA	TTTGAGGCAG
18901	TTTTAGTATG	TTGGACCTGG	AGTCCAAAGA	CTTGGGTCAA	ACTCCAGCTT
18951	TGTCAGTTCC	TAGACCTGTG	ACCTTAAACA	GCAACCTTCT	CTGTGAACCT
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19051	ACTCACCACA	TAAGGCTCCC	TEGGAGTECE	CCAAACCTTT	CCTCTCTTAA
19101	CTCCTTTTAC	ACCUTCUTAC	ATCTCCTCCA	CCTCCTCTCT	TOTOCTOCT
19151	TTTCCAGGCC	CTCCTCTCAC	ACACCATTCA	TTCTCCTCTC	CCAACCCTTC
19201	CTTCAATGTG	TCTCCAAGCA	CATCACATICA	ACCAACCACC	CTCTCCCCAT
19251	ATCTGTCTAT	CACCACATCA	AACTACCTCA	ACCCACCCAC	TACCTACTCT
10201	CAGTGCCCAG	CATACCCCTC	CCCCATACCA	CCTCTCCACA	CATCCCTACT
10351	CAGTOCCAG	ATCATTCACC	ACCCCCATCA	TCACCAACTA	TAGCACTAGA
10/01	ACACTCATAA	TAACTAATCT	TTATAATCCA	TOTTCACTA	TAGCACTAGA
10451	ACAGTGATAA	TOATOTACTT	TACTTOCTO	ICHICAGIII	ACAGAGGCI
19401	TTTGTACTCA	CALCIAGII	TAGTICCIGC	AACAACCICI	TGAGGAATAT
19301	AGCACAAGCA	GGACAAGGGA	AGCCCAGAGA	IGITAAATAA	TITATCCAAG
19551	TTTATGCTGC	TGGGAAGGGC	AGCACTGAAA	TTAAAAGAAA	AGTTTTCTGA
19601	GCTCAAATCC	CATGCCCTTT	CCTCAATGTG	AGCTCTAGCA	AGGTATTCAG
19651	GAATCCTGCC	TCTACAGTTC	AGAGCCTCAA	ATTGCTGGGT	ATGTTGAGTT
19/01	CTTGTATCTG	ATTITCTAG	ATTTCCTGCC	CACATTCTTA	CTGTCTGGAT
19/51	ATCAGGAAAG	AGTITATCAA	ATGCCTGTGG	AAATCCAAGA	TAAGGTCTCA
19801	TGATGAGTAA	CCCAGTGAAA	ACATGAAGTC	AAGTCTAACT	AGTCACTACT
19851	ATTTCACTAC	TGCTGACTCC	TGATGATCAG	CTCCTTTTCT	AAGTGCTTAC
19901	TGTCCACTTA	TTCCATCATC	TGCCTAGAAT	TTATGTGAAG	GAATCAAAGC
19951	AAAAGGATCA	TAAGGCTTCC	TTTTTCCAGT	ATGTTTTTCC	TCCTTTTTGA

20001 AAACTGGGCC AGTTAGCTAT CTCCATTTTT ATTTCATGAA TACATCCCCA 20051 GCGCCTGGTA TATAGTAGAT ATGGAACATT ACACTTTGGA GATATTGCACS 20101 CCATTCTCCA GTTTCTCCAA AGTTACTAAC AATGGTTCCA TCACTGTGCC 20151 AACATATTTT CTTTTTCAA TATATTGGGA AATAATTCTC CCAGTCTGAA 20201 AATCTGAACA CATTTCATGT GACTTGGTAT CCTCATATGT CTTGGGCTTC 20251 CAATTCTCCA TTCCTAGTTT CAAGTTCATG AACTGTAAAA CAAAGGATTA 20301 GACTAAATCT CTAAAGTTCT ATCCAGATGC CAAATTCTTT TCTCTTTCCA' 20351 TGATACCTAA GATAGATGCC AAATATTGTC TTTTACCTGG TGTTTGTGAA 20401 CATGACATCA CATTACAGGA GTAGCAGATA CTAAACTCTC ACTCTGTAAA 20451 ACACTGACTG AGTTCCATGA GCCAGATACT GAAGTGAGCT TGTTCACATA 20501 TGTTCTCATT TAATGCTCAT AACCCTGTGA AGCTGGGAAT TGCTGGGACA 20551 TITTATTTAT TTATTTATTG AGACGGAGTC TGGCTCTGTC ACCTAGGCTG 20601 GTGTGCAATG GCATGATCTT-GGCTCACCGC-AACCTCCGCC-TCCCGGGTTC-20651 AAGCGATTCT CTTGCCTCAG CCTCCGCAGT AGCTGGGATT ACGGGGCACA 20701 CACCACCACA TCCAGCTAAT TITGTATTIT TAGCAGAGAT GGAGTTTCTC 20751 CATGTTGGCC AGGTTGGTCA CGAACACTTG ACCTCAAGTG ATCTGCCTGC 20801 CTCAGCCTCC CAAAGTGCTG GGATTACAGG CATGAGCCAC CATGCCTGCC 20851 CGGGACCCTT GTTTTAGAAG GATGACTGCT GCTATAATGT AGAAAGTGAT 20901 TTGGAAGAGG GGAGGAGTGG GGCACGAAAG ATGGTTAGTA GATGGGGGTG 20951 GTAATGCTTA CCTTTCAGTA TTTGGAGGCT TCGGAGTCCT CAAAAATTCT 21001 CTTCCTTGAT TGGAGTCCTC CCAGCCAATA GAGGGCTTCA CACAAACAGT 21051 TTCTTGGGTT TTGAATTGTT TGACCAGAGC TTTCTTCCGA CAAAAGGTTG 21101 GGGTGATTCA TTCACTTACC ACACCTTGCC TGAACATTCA CTTGGGGCTG 21151 CCGGTTATGA AGGCTATTGT TCTCCAGCCT GTCACAGACG CTTTGAAGAC 21201 CTGTGCCTCA GCTGGTTCTA AGGAGTCAGT TTGTTCAGCT CCGTGCCAGG 21251 TITCCAACTT ATGAAATGTG CTGGAGATTA ACACCTCTCC TGCCATTITA 21301 TCCCTACTAT AATTGCCAGT CAAAGGATTC CTGCAGTTGC CTCTGGCAGC 21351 CATAACTGAT GAATGTTCTG CCAGCTGCTC TGAGGACCTA GAAGAGCAGT 21401 TTTCTATCCA GGACCAGTTT CCAAGGGTGG GAGGGTGAAA TATATCCTCC 21451 AGTGTGACAT TTCATCTCCC AGTGATGGGT GGCTTGGGCC CTTTGAAGTT 21501 GGCTCTGAGG AACCACACAC TTGGGTCTGA GCAGCCAGCA GCTTATCACA 21551 TCTGGTGATC AATCCTTCAA AGGTTCCTCC TGAAGTCTGA ATTTTTGGAG 21601 GTCAAATGGA TTCCACCTGG GAGGGGCTTC TGCTTCAACT CAGGACATGG 21651 GGAGAAGGCT GTTCCTCTTC CAGGGGGAGG CAGTTTTCAT GGCATTGAGA 21701 TGTCCTCTCA CTTATTCCCC ACCCACCCAC CAAGTCCTTT GTAAGAGGAG 21751 TAGGGGGAGA GGAGAGCGCC TGCAGCCTCC TGCTCACATT CCTAGACACC 21801 GACTCACTGA GCCCGTCGCC GCTGGAACAG CAGAGCTGTG TGAAATGTCA 21851 AGAGGAGTTA TGCTCATAGG CTCCCTGGCC TCAGTCTCTT TGTGGCTTGC 21901 ATATTCTTCC ATTAGTACTG TGTTCATCAC ATGGAAATCA GAGGGTACAA 21951 TTAAAAGATA ATTTGCTAGT CCCAGACTTA ATTTGGGGCC CCCTTCTTGC 22001 CTGATTGAAT TACAGGGGAA CATAATAGAT TTTTGGTGAG AAATAGTTGT 22051 CTGTGTGGCT GGGAGAAAGA TTGCTCCCAG CTCTCCAGCT GGGCAGCCCT 22101 TTCAGTATCC CGTATGTTAT TTCCCCACTT CCAGCCCACC TCACCTCCTC 22151 TGTGGCCCTT GTGTGTCCCC TCGGCTAGGA TCCTGACCTC CTGCTCAAGA 22201 GTTTAAACTC AACTTGAGAC CCAAGGAAAA TAGAGAGCCC TCTGCAACCT 22251 CATAGGGGTG AAAAATGTTG ATGCTGGGAG CTATTTAGAG ACCTAACCAA 22301 GGCCCAGACA GAGAGAGTGA CTTGCTAAAG GCCACATAGC TAGCCCACAG 22351 TAGTTGTAAC AATAGTCTTA ATGATATTAA TGGCTAACAT TTATCAACCT 22401 TTAATGTGTC CCAGACTTTG TGCCAAGGGC TTACATGCAG TGCATTGTCG 22451 CATTCAAACC CAGACAGTCT GGCTCTGGGC CCAGGCTGAG CTTTGGTATA

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22501	GCATGGTAGA	ACGTTGTCTA	TAATGTCTAG	TCTGGGTTCA	AATCCTGGCT:
22551	TCACTTCTCA	CATTTACAGC	TGAGTGACCT	CAGGCAAGTG	ATTTAACCTC:
22601	CCTGTACCTC	AGTTGCTTTA	TCTGTAAAGA	GAAAAATCAC	AGCACTGTGG
22651	AATAGTGGGG	GTTAAAATTC	ATTCATACAA	GTAGTGCTGC	AAGCAATGTT
22701	TAATACAGGG	TGAGCACCTG	TTCAGTGCTT	CCTTCTTCTG	GCTGCCTCTG
22751	GGGCTAGAGT	GTGGTGTCTT	CGTGGTATAG	ATAGATAGAT	ATGGCTGAGC
22801	TCTGCACAAA	CACCAAGAGC	TGTTCTTCAC	TATTAGAGGT	AGTAAACAGA
22851	GTGGTTGAGC	TCTGTGGTTC	TAGAACAGAG	GCCGGCAAGC	TATGGCCCAT
22901	TGCCTATTTT	AATACGGCCT.	GTGATTGATT	GATTITITI	TICTITIGA
22951	GACAGAGTTT	CACTCTTGTT	GCCCAGGCTG	GAATGCAATG	GCACGAACTC
23001	AGCTCACCGC	AACCTCTGCC	TCCTGGGTTC	AAGCGATTCT	CCTGTCTCAG
					CTGGCTAATT
- 23101	TTTGTATTTT	TAGTAGAGAC	AGGGTTTCTC	CATGTTGGTC	AGGCTAGTCT
				CTCAGCCTTC	
23201	<b>GGATTACAGG</b>	CGTGAGCCAC	CATGACTGGC	CTGATTGACT	GATITITITA
23251	<b>GTAGAGATAG</b>	GGTCTTGGTT	TGTTACCCAG	GCTGGTCTCA	AACTTCTGGC
23301	TTCAAGCAGT	CCTCCCTCCT	TGGCCTCTCG	AATGCTGGGA	TTATAGGCAT
23351	GAGCCACTAT	GCCTGGCCTA	TATGACCTGT	GATTTTTAAT	GGTTAGGGGA
23401	AAAAAAGCAA	AAGAATGCTT	<b>TGTGACATGT</b>	GGAAATTACA	TGAAACTCAA
23451	<b>ATATCAGTGT</b>	CCCAGCCTGG	GCAACAAAGT	GAGACCCTGT	CTCTACAAAA
23501	AATAAAAAA	<b>AATAAGCCAG</b>	GGCCGGGCGC	AGTGGCTCAC	ACCTATAATC
23551	TCAGCACTTT	GGGAGGCCGA	<b>GGCAAGTGGA</b>	TCACCTGAGG	TCAGGAGTTC
23601	AAGACCAGCC	<b>TGACCAATAT</b>	GGTGAAACCC	TGTCTGTACT	AAAAACACAA
				TAGTCCCAGC	
23701	GCTGAGACAA	GAGAATTGCT	TGAACCTGGG	AGGCGGAGGT.	TGCAGTGAGC
23751	CAAGATCGCG	ACACTACACT	GCAGCCTGGG	CAACAGAGCG	AGACTCCGAC
23801	ACACGCACGC	ACGCACACAC	ACACACACAC	ACACACACAC	ACGCTGGGTA
23851	TGGTGGCCAG	CACGTGTGGT	CCCAGGATGC	ACTGGAGGCT	TAGGTAGGAG
23901	GATCACTTGA	GCTTAGGTGG	TTGAGACTAC	AATGAACCAT	GTTTATACCA
23951	CTGCACTTTA	GCCAGGGCAA	CAGTGTGAGA	CTGAATCTCA	AAAGAAAAA
24001	AAAAAAAAGA	AAAAAATCTT	<b>TCCATAAGTA</b>	AATATCTGTT	GGAACATAGC
24051	CATGTCCCTT	<b>AGTITATGTT</b>	TTATATATGG	CTGCTTTTGC	CCTATAATGA
				GCCTGCAGAG	
24151	TTGCTCTCTG	<b>GCCCTTTACA</b>	GAAAAAGTGC	CTTGACCTGT	GCTCTAGAGC
24201	CATATGTACC	<b>AGGTTTGAAA</b>	<b>CTCAGCCTCA</b>	CAGCTGGGTG	TGATGGCACG
24251	CATCTGTAGT	<b>CCCAGCTACT</b>	CTGGAGGCTG	AGGTGAGAGG	ATCACTTGAG
24301	TCCAGAAGGT	<b>CGAGGTCAAG</b>	ATTGTAGTGA	GCCATGATGG	CATCACCGCA
24351	CTCCAGCCTG	AGTGACAGAG	AGAGACCCTG	ACTCAAAAAA	AAAAAAACAA
24401	AAAAAAAA	CACCCTCACC	ACTTATCAGC	TATTTGTCTT	GAGAATAGTG
24451	ACATAACCCC	<b>TCAGAACCTA</b>	TTTCCTAATC	TGTTAAATGA	GGCTGATGAC
24501	GTTTCCTCCT	TTTACTGGCA	ATTTAAACAT	GATGGATAAT	AAATGCTAAG
24551	CACTTAACAC	AGGGCCTAGA	AGATATTAAC	TGCTCAATAA	ATGGTAGCTT
24601	CTTAACAGTA	TTCAAACCCA	<b>TGTGCTCTTA</b>	TCACATGCAT	TGTTGTCCCT
24651	GTGTCCAGTT	GGTGGAATGG	GAAAAGGCTC	CCTTGTAACC	CCATCTACCA
24701	<b>TCTTTATCAG</b>	ACTITCCTGC	CATGGTTCAC	AGTAAGAGAT	AGAAGCTGCA
24751	CGGTGACTTC	TGGCTCTTTA	CAATGGTGAG	CGGTGTGTGC	CTGGTAAGGG
24801	<b>AGAGCTGATG</b>	TCACTGCCCC	AAATCCAGTA	GTGAGATCTG	AGTGTTCTGG
24851	TTTCCTCCAG	CAGCCTTGCT	TTTCCTTTA	CAATCCTGCA	GGCAGGGAGA
24901	CAAGGCTTT	CTACATGGTA	GGCTCTGGTT	TGGTCATCGT	CACAACTEGE
24951	GGCTGTTCAG	GTGGGCTCCC	ATTCCAGATA	CCTAGGCTTA	TCAATCCCTT
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	2750	I AAGCGCCCT(	G CTAGACACT	TATCCTTTA	A TCTCTCAACA	GCCTAAAGAG
	2/35.	LAHAIAIAI	- CCCATITIAC	: AGATGAGGCA	A ACCAGTTTCA	CACAGAGTTAA
	Z/0U.	LUATATUGAGO	J CTCACTGGGC	: AGCTTTTTC1	[GTCTTCCTGA	CTTTCTCTCA
	2/00.	LICCIICAGG	a GGC I GCAGG I	HIGHTTCT	[ CTCCTAGTGG	'AGAGGAAATT
	41.10.	LUICAGGIII	3	: CTAGCAGAG <i>I</i>	ι σταδαλαλαλα	CCATACTTTC
	.41131	LUUIGAUIIG	l I GAAGG I G I G	i GCTGAGATTG		ACCCAATCCA
	.2/001	LAATIGATOT	I GAGIIIAGGA	i Gaaage i i i	ΑΓΑΤΓΤΓΓΑΔ	TTANCATOCC
	2/001	LAAGIGIJGAA	A GLAGCCACAT	LICAGGTCCT	CATTAATTTC	TOTTANTOCT
	Z/901	LUGUAAGGCAG	a CITAGGAGAA	· GGGTTGTTCC	TTTAGGAGCC	ΔΕΓΑΛΟΤΑΤΑ
	2/901	LUUUUIIIIAU	, CCTTGGAGAG	i GCAGGGAAGC	: CAGGGAGGAC	ΔCAACTTCTC
	20001	. AUGAAGAGGA	N GAAGCTAGAG	i CAGATAGTG∆	\	TCAACCTTTA
	<b>Z0001</b>	. AddaUCAGAC	: CACTAATGCC	ΑΓΓΓΔΛΩΤΓΓ	$\Lambda$	TOTOTTOTTO
	COTAT	. 161666466	. IIICIGGAGA	ACCTGATCTT	CTTCCCCCTA	"CCCCCCAACCT
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	Z0Z01		. LLLLAAATAAG	AGGCCALATI	- CCTCAACTCA	CTTCTCAACA
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	<b>40201</b>		, CCAGGTATCC	GITACCACAT	CACTACCTCC	TOACAAACCT
	COODI	GITTUTGCCA	L∍FTAGCCCCTC	CCTCTTTTAT	΄ ΤΔΤΔΩΩΛΤΛΤ	CCTCAACCCC
	<b>20401</b>	1001011166	i GCCTCAGTIT	CATCCTTGGC		ACCTACACTT
	20401	CITGGGCICC	IGAACAGGGI	CCTTGCTGGA	TTCTGTGAAA	CAAATTAACT
	<b>50001</b>	ICT GACCC	AGGULTETGG	GGGAGTACAA	AGTCTATECE	ACTTOTOCOC
	<b>7022T</b>	CIGIGGIA	AAGGAAAGTG	ACGCAACCAG	ATTCCATGGG	CACATCATCA
	SOORT	GGCG I GACA !	GTGAGGGAGG	AAGAGGGAGC	AAGGGAATGA	ACAATACAAC
	20031		CATACACCCC	TGCCTGACAG	GCCATACATA	CTCAGCAGAG
	<b>70/0T</b>	AATGUAUTGT	CITICCIACC	ACACTAGCGT	GAGGAGTGAG	CTCCAATTAC
	<b>70/2T</b>	CACIGIGCII	CCAAGTAAGA	AAATACCTCA	AATTGGAATT	TACAAAACAC
	<b>7000T</b>	GTAAATTAGG	GAGIGGCTTT	TGTCGGACAT	CTTTAAAGCA	TITTCTTT
	<b>7002T</b>	- IA IAGAA III	CACTTAATGT	CCAATACTGA	TITAATGAGC	TTCCCTTTAC
	<b>5830T</b>	ACATTATCTC	TTGAAGAAAA	CAAATGAACC	TITIGTGTTCC	AAAGCAATCC
	<b>50331</b>	AIGIIIAAAG	GGAAAAAAII	AJGCATAACT	$CTGCCC\DeltaGCT$	TCACACTAAC
	<b>ZANOT</b>	CIIIGGCAGG	IGCCTTAGGT	- CCTCTGGGAC	TCTTTTCCTT	ATCTCAAAAA
	<b>TANOT</b>	IUAAUUAUI	GGATCAGGTG	AATGGTTCCC	AGCTCTGCAA	CTTATCTCCC
	<b>TATOT</b>	I CC I CAGAGG	CACACAAGCT	CITITCCATT	ATTTCCCAAA	TAATCCACCC
	<b>CATOT</b>	CUBILITA	ACTGCAGTAC	AACTACACAA	ΔΔΤΔΥΤΤΩΛΛ	<b>ACTACACTCT</b>
	てるどのエ	1001661111	TGGTTGGAAC	IGAAICAGTG	CACTCTAGCA	ΔΛΛΥΤΛΤΤΤ
	ZAZOT.	U116616116	GTAGGCTTCA	TIATGTGTTT	CCTTAATITT	TTAAAACAAC
	Z320T	AATAACATAT	ICCATAATAA	TTACAGCTTA	ATTGGCAGAC	TGTTTCAGTC
	<b>7332T</b>	TATAGGATCT	GCAGGAAGGA	GGAGTAATAA	AGGGATTTT	CACTCACCTC
	<b>Z</b> 3401	TIATGGAACA	GAGICICICT	AGGCCCCTGT	CATATCTCCC	CTTCTCCCCC
	<b>43431</b>	CIGGGGAAAA	GIIGGCAICC	CCAGLIGIGG	TGCTCTCCAG	CTCCCCTCAC
	てみつりて	GC 1G1GG1GG	AGGGAGCTTC	CCATTCTCTC	CTTCAGCCCA	CTCAATTCAC
-	Z 3 3 3 T	AGGC I AGGGG	CIGAAAGAAG	CITCTCTACA	<b>ACTECCTETT</b>	CACTCCCACC
-	<b>7300T</b>	1 I ANGUUA I G	ACCATCCAGE.	CAGGCCLTCC	TCAGGACATG	CCACCCCTTA
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•	COONT.	GUALLIIGUL	IGCIIGIICI	TACACATCCT	AGATGCACAG	TAACTATTTC
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6	TCAADT .	CTGAGTCCAG	GAGTTTAAGA	CCAGCCTGGG	CAACATAGGG	AGACCCTGTC
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30001 TCTACAAAAA ATAAAAAATT AGCCAGGCAT GGTGGTGTGC ACCTGTAGTC 30051 CCAGCTACTC AGGAGGCTGA GGCAGGAGGA TCTCTTGAGC CTGGGAGGTC 30101 AGACTACAGT GAGCAATGAT TGTGCCACTG CACTCCAGCC TGGGTGACAG 30151 AGTAAGACTC TGTCTCTTAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAGTTG ATTTCTATTT 30201 GGATAGATAA ATAATTCATT TTAGGACCTT TCTTTTCAC TTACAGAAAT 30251 CTGTTTCATT CTGGGCTGAG AAGCAGGTCC ATATTGCTAG GCATAGGAGA 30301 AAAAGGGGTC TGTCTGCATT TGCCCTTGGT GGTCTCAAAT TGGGGAGGGA 30351 AAGAAATGAA CACTTACTGG CTACCTTCTG TGAGCCAGGC ATCATGCAAG 30401 ACATCTGTAC ATAATTTAAT TCTCATAACC CCATAAGATA TTATTAGCAA 30451 TGTACAAGTG AGGAAACTGA GGCTCAGAGT CATGAAGTAA CTGGCCTTGG 30501 GTGACACAGA TGGTAAATGG CAGAGAAGGA ATATGGATCC AGGTCTTGAA 30551 AGAGAAAATC TCAACTGATT ATCTTTTTTA AAAAACTCAT ATGTTCTCTG 30601 CTGACTCAAA AGGTCTCTGT GTGGATCTGG GTTGACCCAC TGAACTGACC 30651 ATCAGGGTTC CATGCACTTT GTATCTGCCC AAGCCCTCAG AACCCCTCAG 30701 TAATGTTTTG GAAGATGAGT TTTGGAGGTT GTCCTTAGGC ATAGCCTCAG 30751 CGTATGTAGG CCTCTAGGTG ATCTCCCCTA ACCTGAGGAT TTCAGCTCAA 30801 TTCACTCTGG CTCCTCAGGA CAGTGGGATG ACTGGTTCAG ACCTCAGCTT 30851 TACCACCTCC CAGCTGGGTA CTCTTCTACC TACAGCCAGG GCAGATTTTG 30901 ACTITICACTI GAAACTICCA AAAATTGAAA GGTAGAAAAA CAGCCTTGGC 30951 TTTGGGAAGA ACGTATGATG TCCATGGCCT CTAAGCATCT GAGGTGGGAC 31001 ATGTTCGAGT AGCACCTTAC AGTTCCAAAG TGTGTTCTGG GTTCTTTGTT 31051 TAAAAGAACA GAGACTGCTG GGGAATTGAA CACTGTGAAG TATATGAAGG 31101 AGGAGAATTG TGCTATTTAA CATTCAGTAC TTGGGCTAAA GGAGAAGCAT 31151 CACGAAGTGT TAACACTCAA AGGGTCTTGA GCTGTCAGGG CTCCAGCTTC 31201 CTTATTITCA CAGGTGAGAA TCCTGAGGCT CAGCTGTTGA GATGTGCTGT 31251 CTCACTCCGG TGACATAGTA CAGTGGATGT GGCTTTGCAG CCAAGCACAC 31301 ATAGCTTCAC ATTCCAGCTC CATCAATTAT GTATTGGGCA GCTTTGCAGA 31351 ATGATTTGAC TTTAACTCTG CTTTTCAGTC TTCTGTAAAA CAGGGATAAT 31401 CCTGCTACCG TAGGGTTGTC AGGATTAGAG ATAATATAAA TAAGGTACCT 31451 CATATAGGAC CTGGATTATG GCTGGCATTC AATAAATAGT AGCTGTTAAT 31501 TGATAGCTAA GCTAGAACTC TGAAGTCTAC CATGGCAACT TCTTAAGTGG 31551 TCTGAGAACC CAGTTGTGTT CTGTGGCAAA ACACAGCTTA GGGATCCATA 31601 CCCAGCCCTC CTGTCAGCTG TTCACCTTCC AGTTCTTCAG AGACATGTGT 31651 GGCAGTGACT TTGGCCACAT AGCTGGCTGT GCCCTTTAAA GGCATTCCTT 31701 GACACAGATA TGTGGACTGG TGACGTTGCT CTCCAGCCAG GTGTTCTTCC 31751 CAGCAGGCTG GCCTGGCTGT CTCCTGCATG CCTGTACTTG TTTGTCTCCC 31801 TGCTCCCTCT CCTGGGCCTG GCCAGAGCTA CTTGCAGCAA ACAAAAGCAG 31851 GATATTGGCA ATGGAAAGGA GGGTGTGTTC TGGTGCTCCC ATGCCCTGCG 31901 GCGCACATAC CATTGCAAGG GCGTAACAGA GCCCAGGCCT GCATTTGGGT 31951 GCAAATAAGT CTGCACACAG AAGAAAAGAA GGACCTGGTG ACCAGGAGCC 32001 ATGGAACCCT TGTGCTCCCC TACCTGGGCT ACTGGTTCTT GCCACTCCTA 32051 CCATTTTCAG TTTGGAAATA TTTGTTAAGG CTTTGCTCTT CCAGGTCCTT 32101 TGCTTGGTGC TGAGTCTACC AAGAGTAAGT GGGATGCTGT TTTTGTCCTC 32151 AGGGAGCTÃA CAGTCTAGTG AAGAAGAAAG ATGGTTGCCC AGGAACTTCT 32201 AAGTCAGAAG GCAGGAGGCA AGAAGGAAGC CCCTGCTCCT ACTGCCAGCC 32251 CTCTGTTGGG CACCCCATAG TTCTTCAGAA CCACATTTAA TCCTCACTGC 32301 AGGCCAGGCA TAGTGGCTCA CACCTGTAAT CGCAGCACTT CGGGAGGCCA 32351 AGGCGGGCAG ATCACTTGAG GTCGGGAGTT CGAGACCAGC CTCACCAACA 32401 TGGGGAAACC CCGTCTCTAC TAAAAATAGA AAAATTAGCC GGGTGTGGTG 32451 GCATGCGCCA GTAATCCCAG CTACTCAGGA GGCTGAGGTG GGAAAATCAC

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	32501	TTGAACTCGG	GAAGCAGAGG	TTGCAGTGAG	CCGAGATTGT	GCCACTGCAC
	, 3522Ť	TCCAGCCTGG	i GCGATAAGAG	CAAAATTCCA	TCTCAAAAA	ΆΔΔΔΔΩΔΔΔΔ
	~3Z0U1	AAGAAAAAA I	CCTCACTGCT	ACCTTGAAAG	TAGGTGATGA	CATTCCCATT
	3265I	TICACAAATGA	GAAGTGAAGG	GCCTACCCCA	ACATCACTTA	CCTCCTAAAT
	32/01	GGIGGIGCIA	AGATTAGAAC	CTCAGATCAT	CTAGGGAAAA	ΔΓΔΓΔΕΛΤΛΤ
	32751	-GCACAGAGTT	AAGGGGACCC	AGGGTATTGT	TIGICCICIT	GTTTCACAGG
•	32801	TGGGGAAACA	ACCCAGAGAG	GGAAAGGGGC	TTGTCCAAGG	CAATTTACCA
	32851	CCCAAGAACT	TGAACCCATA	TCTCTCTCCT	CCTCATTTAG	ACCTCATCCC
,	32901	ACATGTATCT	TATATTGAGA	GGAGTGTGAG	ACCIONTATION	ACAACACTCT
	32951	TCCCCTCTGC	CTCCAACCTC	ACTGTGCAGT	TTTCACACAC	TTCACAGCCA
	33001	TACTCTTCAT	GCCATACCCA	GCCCTTAAGA	CCCTCAACTT	CCCCTTCCAT
	33051	AAGACAAGTA	GGAAAAGCTA	ΤΑΓΕΓΕΤΑΔΑΔ	ATACCCATCA	CTCTTTCTTC
,	33101	AGCACCCAGG	AGGAATTGGG	CACTCCAGAA	ACATAGCCATCA	ATTETENCE
	33151	ACTIGCTICT	CTAGACTTCC	CTACCTCACA	TCCTTCAACT	CATTCCTCCC
•	33201	CCTCTTCTCT	ACCTCCCGCA	CTCCTCACA	CTACTACAAC	TCACTCTCCC
	33251	CTCTCACCTT	GCATTGTTGA	CTTTTATTTA	CACTTTCTCT	TCCTCAACTO
-	33301	TTCATAAGCT	CATGAAAGGT	GAAGTACCCT	CCCCTCTCTA	TUCTUAACTC
	33351	ATATOTOCAG	TGCTTAGCAA	CTTATAATAA	TOCACTTOCC	TOOCAAA
•	33401	CTTTCTCTCA	TACATTAGCAA	TATTTCCTCT	TCACATTCCC	TOTTOTAGE
	33451	AATAGGATGC	TATTAGTTAT	TTTCAATCAC	ACAAACCTAC	TOTAGE
	33501	TGTCCAGCTA	CTCACACTAA	CTCCCTCATA	AACTCACCTC	TAAGAGAAGT
	33551	CTCATCATCT	GTGACAGTAA	TTAACACATA	AAGTGAGCTG	CCALIACATT
	33601	CTCTTTTTT	TTAATAGAAG	TIAACACATA	CIGAGIIICI	ACTATATIGG
	33651	TETCCACCCT	TTTTTTTTT	CCTCCAATTA	GAGACGGAAI	CHICCICICT
	33701	TTCCCACCTT	GGAACGCATTC	TCCTCCCTCA	TGGGTCACCA	CAACCTCCGC
	22751	TACCACTCCA	CAAGCGATTC	TCCTGCCTCA	GCCTCCTGAG	TAGCTGGGAC
-	330V1	CACCCTTTCA	CGCCACCACG	CCCGGCTAAT	IIIIGIATTI.	TTAGTAGAGA
	330E1	TCTCCCCCCC	CCATGTTGGC	CAGGCTGGTC	TIGAACTCCT:	GACCTTGTGA
•	22021	101600000	TCAGCCTCCC	AAAGIGCIGG	GATTACAGGT	GTGAGCCACC
	33901	GCGCCCTACCT	TATATTAGGA	CTTTTATATA	AGCTATCTCT	AGCTAGCTAG
:	OOBOT	CIAGCIAGCI	AIAAIGIIII	TTGAGACAGA	GICIGACTCT	GTCACCCAGG
	34001	CIGGAGIGCA	GTGGCGTGAT	CTCGACTCAC	TGCAACCTCC	ACCTCCTGGG
	34051	TICCAGIGAT	TCTCCTGCCT	CAGCCTCCCG	AGTAGCTGGG	ATTATAGGTG
	34101	CATGCCACCA	CGCCCAGCTA	ATTITITGTA	TTTTTAGTAG	ACCAGGTTTC
	34131	ACCATGITGG	CCAGGCTGGT	CTCGAACTCC	TGACTTCAAG	TGATCCACCC
	34201	GCCTCGGCCT	CCCAAAGTGC	TGGGATTATA	AGCATAAGCC	ACTGTGCCCA
	34251	GUIGUICIU	ATATTTTAA	TACATATTAT	TTCCATTAAT	TTTCACACCA
	343UL	GIICAIIIIA	TAGATGAGGA	AACTAGGCCA	GAGAAGTAAA	ATATCTTCCC
•	34331	CAAGATGATG	IAACIAGIAA	GTGGCAGGAT	CAAGATTCAA	$\Lambda \cap \cap \Lambda \Lambda \cap \cap \Lambda \Lambda T$
	344UL	GITCAAACCT	CTTGGAAGCA	AGAATGTGGC	CACTGTGGAA	GGTGCAAGGC
	34451	CTIGACAACA	AGAATAGGGA	AAAGAAGGAA	CTAGAAGGAA	ΔGΔGΔTGGCΔ
	34501	TGGGCTCAGC	AGGCCAGGGA	GCTCTTAGCT	GTGTGTGTTG	GGAAGCTCAG
	3455I	AAGGGAGGAA	GAGGTTGTCT	GTGCAGGTAA	GTCCTGAGAA	CACACCAGAC
	34001	TTTTGAGAGG	TGGAGCTTCA	TAGCCAGGTC	ATTAGGGGAG	ΔΔGGGΔGCTΔ
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	<b>34/UL</b> .	HACIAIGTT	GCCCAGGCTG	GTCTTGAACT	CCTGGGGTCA	ACTCATCCTC
	34/51	CCACCTCAGC	CTCCCAAAGT	CCTCCCATTA	CACCCATCAC	CCACCCCCCC
	3480T	CAGCGAGCTA	IGGATCTAAC	ATGTACATCT	TACACAGTGC	TAATAGAATG
	34031	ווטטטוו(ן	TUCCUAATAT	HIATHITGA	AAAAAAATTC	ΑΔΑΤΑΤΔΤΔΩ
	34901	<b>AAAAGTTGAA</b>	AAATGTAGTT	CAAAGAACAC	CTACATACCT	TTCACATAGA
	34951	TTCATGATTT	GTTAATGTTA	TGCCACTTTG	TATATATOTO	TCTCCCTCCT
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٠.	37501	CCAGTGGGAA	GTGCCACAAT	GAGGTGGTGC	TGGCACCCAT	GTTTGAGAGA
٦,	37551	CTCTCCACAG	AGTCTGTTCA	GGAGCAGCTG	CCCTACTCTG	TCACGCTCAT
,	37601	CTCCATGCCG	<b>GCCACCACTG</b>	AAGGCAGGCG	<b>GGGCTTCTCC</b>	GTGTCCGTGG
	37651	AGAGTGCCTG	CTCCAACTAC	GCCACCACTG	TGCAAGTGAA	AGAGTAAGTA
 i .	37701	TTTTGAGAAC	CCTTCAGCAG	GGGTTCTTGA	<b>GCAGAGTCTG</b>	TAAATGGGCC
	37751	TCAGAGGGCT	TAGACCTCCA	<b>AAGTCTCATG</b>	CAGAACTCCC	TITATTCTCA
	37801	TCTCATATCT	TTCTCCTGGA	CCCCACTATG	CTGTAACCGT	ACCTGGGCCT
	37851	TGGCACTTAC	TGTTCTCTCT	GCCCAGGCTA	CTTCCTACCC	GATACTTAAG
	37901	GCAAGAATCA	CTCACCTTTC	AGGTGTCAGG	TTTCAGGTCA	TGTTTGCTCT
.;	3/951	LIGAAATCAT	CTGGCTTGAT	TATGTGTATT	AGTTGTTTAT	CTTCTATCCC
<b>;</b>	3800T	CICCACTAGA	ATGTAAATTC	: Cagaagaaac	TTGCTGTCTT	ATTCAGTGCT
	38021	GCATGCCCAG	GGCTTGGAAG	AGTACCTGGC	ATATAGTAGG	AGTTGATTGA
3,4	38101	TIATTATTT	GTCAGTCGAG	AGAATGAATG	GAGAAAATGT	GGTCCATGGC
	38151	CCAAAAGAAG	TTAAGACCCT	ATCCTAGATT	CAGGCCAGAG	ACCAGATGGA
: 1	38201	GAAAGAGTCT	GTGTCTATCT	AATACCAGTA	ATGTCGTACC	TCTGGCCGCT
	38251	TACCATGTAA	ATATTGATTG	TGTATCTACC	ATGTGTTGGA	CACTAGGCTA
	38301	GTGCTTGCAC	AGCAGGTGAA	AGATACTAGA	GTTTGGGAAG	TCAGGAGGAG
	38351	CTAAGGTCTG	TTCTACAACC	TTATTAGATG	AAGAGGAGAG	GGAATTGTGT
	38401	TCAGGGCAGA	<b>GGGAGAAGCA</b>	TTTCTCCAAA	AGTAGGAGTC.	TTAATCATGT
	38451	CTGATGTAGG	TTGAGTGTGG	CCAGAAAAGG	GGCTGTTAAG	TATAGAGGGC
	38501	CTGGATTATG	AAAATCCAGC	<b>AGATCCATTG</b>	AGAGTTTAAG	CAGCAAGGTG
	38551	TTGTGACCAA	GTTAACATTT	TAGAAGGATC	ACTGGTATGG	AGGTTGGATT
	38601	GGAGAGGGGA	AAGCCTAAAG	GTATAGAGAC	<b>TAGTTAGGAA</b>	GCTATTGTAG
	38651	GCTGGGCATG	<b>GTGGTTCATG</b>	CCTGTAATCT	CAGCACTTTG	GGAGGCTGAG
<u>.</u>	38701	GTGGGAGGAT	TGCTTGAGGC	CAGGAGTTGA	AGACCAACCT	GGCCAACATA
; _	38751	GCAAGACCCC	GTCTCTGTTT.	TTCTTAATTA	AAAGAAAAGT	CCAGACGTAG
	38801	ACATAGTGGC	TCACGCCTGT	AATGCCAGCA	CTTTGGGAGG	CCAAGGTGGG
	38851	CAGATTGCTT	GAGGTCAAGA	GTTTGGGATT	AGGCCAGGCG	CAGTGGCTCA
	38901	CGCCTGTAAT	CCCAGCACTT	TGGGAGGCCG	AGGTGGGCGG	ATCACAAGGT
	38951	CAGGAGATCA	AGACCATCCT	GGCTAACACA	ATGAAACCCC	GTCTCTACTA
•	39001	AAAGTACAAA	AATTAGCCGG	GCATGGTGGC	GGACGCCTGT	AGTCCCAGCT
	39051	ACTCGGGAGG	CTGAGGCAGG	AGAATGGCGT	GAACCTAGGA	GGCGGAGCTT
٠,	39101	GCTGTGAGCA	GAGATCACGC	CACTGCACTC	CAGCCTGAGC	GACAGAGCGA
	39151	GACTCCATCT	CAAAAAAAA	AAAGAGTTTG	<b>GGATTAGCCT</b>	GGCCAACATG
	39201	GCAAAACCCC	ATCTCTACAA	AAAGTACAAA	AAAATTAGCT	GGGTATGGTG
;	39251	GTGCGCGCCT	GTAATCCCAG	TTACTCAGGA	GGCTGAGGCA	TGAGAATTGC
•	39301	TTGAGCCTGG	GAGGTGGAGG	TTGCAGTGAG	CCCAGATCAT	GCCACTGCAC
	39351	TCCAGCCTGG	ATGACAGAGT	AAGATGCCAT	CTCAAATAAA	AATTAAAAAC
	39401	AAAGTTTAAA	AAAAAAAATAG	AAGCTATTAC	CGTGATCCAG	GTAAGAGATG
	39451	TGAATAACTA	CAATGATGGA	AAGAAGGCAG	AGTTCTTAGA	GATGGGAGTA
	39501	GGAGAGATGA	GGGAACTCCA	GATTGGGAAG	ATGATGTTCA	AGTTTCTGGC
	39551	TTAGGCCACA	GGGTGAGTGG	CAATTCCCTT	CACTGAGATG	GGGCATCCTG
	39601	GAAAAGGTGT	TGCCTTTCTG	TGTGGGTATC	CTGGGCCCCT	TAGGGGCCAC
	39651	TGGTGGCCTG	GGACCTGGTA	AACCTTCCCT	GCACAAGCAG	AATTGGTCAA
•	39701	GCAGGTTTTT	AGGACATCTT	TACCCTGCCT	CAACTCTTGT	CTGGCCCAGG
	39751	GTCAACCGGA	TGCACATCAG	TCCCAACAAT	CGAAACGCCA	TCCACCCTGG
	39801	GGACCGCATC	CTGGAGATCA	ATGGGACCCC	CGTCCGCACA	CTTCGAGTGG
<b>k</b> .,	39851	AGGAGGTAGA	GTGTGTGTCT	AATCTGTCTT	GTGAGGGTGG	GACATGGAAC
	39901	AGATCCTCTG	GGAAATCAGG	CTGTAGCCTT	TACCTTTTCC	TACCCCCAGC
:	39951	CCATCTCTTT	GICTTAGCAT	TGAGCCTGTG	ACCACTGGTG	ACCTATTTCA

40001 GCGTAACAGG TTCCCAGGGT-AGCAGGGATG GTTGATGGAC GGGAGAGCTG 40051 ACAGGATGCC AGGCAGAGGG CACTGTGAGG CCACTGGCAG CTAAAGGCCA 40101 CCATTAGACA AGTTGAGCAC TGGCCACACT GTGCCTGAGT CATCTGGGTT 40151 GGCCATGGGT GGCCTGGGAT GGGGCAGCCT GTGGGAGCTT TATACTGCTC 40201 TTGGCCACAG GTGGAGGATG CAATTAGCCA GACGAGCCAG ACACTTCAGC 40251 TGTTGATTGA ACATGACCCC GTCTCCCAAC GCCTGGACCA GCTGCGGCTG 40301 GAGGCCCGGC TCGCTCCTCA CATGCAGAAT GCCGGACACC CCCACGCCCT 40351 CAGCACCCTG GACACCAAGG AGAATCTGGA GGGGACACTG AGGAGACGTT 40401 CCCTAAGGTG CCACCTCCCA CCCTGGCTCT GTTCTGTCCT ATGTCTGTCT 40451 CTCGGATGAA GCTGAGCTGG CTTTCAGAAG CCTGCAGAGT TAGGAAAGGA 40501 ACCAGCTGGC CAGGGACAGA CTATGAGGAT TGTGCTGACC CAGCTGCCCC 40551 TGTGGGGATC ACAGTITACA GCCAGAGCCT GTGCGGACCC AGCTGTCTGC 40601 CAGGTTTCCT TAGAAACCTG AGAGTCAGTC TCTGTCCACT GAACTCCTAA 40651 GCTGGACAGG AGGCAGTGAT GCTAAACCCT GAAGGGCAAC ATGGCCTATG 40701 GAGAAAGCAT GGAGCTCAGA GCCTGGAGTA CGGGCACAGA TAGGATTGAA 40751 TAAATTGTGT AGAAAGACTT TGAAAACAAT AAAGCAAAAG ATGAATGAAC 40801 GTTTTTTTA GACTTGAGGG ACCAACACC CCCAAACCCC AGATTCTGCC 40851 AGGTCCATGG GGAAGGAGAA GTTGCCTTGA GTGGAAGCCC CAAGTAGGGA 40901 GACTTACAGA AAAGAAGTCA AGAGCACTGG CTCCCAGGCA GAAATACTGA 40951 TACCCTACTG GGGCTTCAGG CTGAGCTCCT CCCTTCACAA ATCACTTCAT 41001 CTCTCTGAGC CTGTTTCTGC ATCTGTGACA TAAGATGGTA AGATAAAGGT 41051 GGCTGTCTCA CCAATTATGT AAGGATTAAA TGTGGAAAAG GACATAAAGT 41101 TGTATAGTGC TGCCATAGGG ACAGTGTTCA GTAAACGTGA CACATTCTTA 41151 GTATCACTAA GAATCAGGTT CTTGGCCAGG CACCGTGGCT CATGCCTGTA 41201 ATCCCAACAC TCTGGGAGGC CTAGGTCGGA GGATGGCTTG AACACAGGAG 41251 TTTGAGACCA GCCTGAGCAA CATAGTGAGA CACTGTCTCT ACAAAAAAA 41351 CACCTGTAAT CCCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCA AGGCCGGAGG ATTGCTTGAG 41401 GCCAGGAGTT CAGGAGCAGC CTGGGCCACA TTCCTGTCTC TACAAAGAAT 41451 AAAAAAGTTA ACTGGGCATG GTGGCACATG CCTGTAATCC CAGCTACTCA 41501 AGAGGCTGAG GAGGAGGATT GCCTGAGCCC AGGAGTTCAA GACTGCAGTG 41551 AGCCTTGATC ACACCACTGT ACTACAGCTT GGGCAACAGA GTGAGACCTT 41601 GTCTCCAAAA AAAAAAGTTT GTTTTTTTT ATCCACTCTC CTCACCAAAC 41651 AAACTGAGTA AGTTAGAGCC CTCTCAGCTG GCATGTGTTG GAAACAGTGC 41701 CCTCTCATTA AAGTGCTGCC CTCACTCCCA TTGCCTCTTG GCCTTGGTCA 41751 GTATGATGAA ATTAGTGGGA GGCAGGGCAA CAGAGGGCAG GGAAGAGCTA 41801 GAAATCCATG GCCTGGAAAA GGGAAGATTT GGGAGTGGCC AGGTATCTGT 41851 AGAGCCACCA TGCAGAGGAG GGGGGCAGCT AGCCTTGTGT GCTCTGGTGG 41901 GCATGGTCAG CAGGAGGCAG AGCAAAAGGA CAAGGGTAAG TAAACCTGTA 41951 GGTCGGGACA AGCCAAGAGC CATCCAGCGT CAGTCCTCTC TGGGTAGCCC 42001 AAGTAAAGCA GGAGCATACC CCAGAGAGAA AGTTCGCAGG GCTGTTCACC 42051 TGCAGTGCTG TGGACTTCAA CCTTCTTGTT CCTTCTTCAG TAAGTGAAAA 42101 TAACAGTCAT TGACCATGAC TATTATCGAC CGCTTTTGAA AATGTAAACA 42151 TAGTGACTTT ATTGCTGTAA AAATCATACG TGTTTATCAT CTTAAAATTC 42201 AGGAAACATG GACAGGTACA AAGATGTGCA AAATATCATC CAAAATCCCA 42251 TTTGCTGGCC AGGCACGGTG GCTCACGCCT GTAATCCCAG CACATTGGGA 42301 GGCCGAGGCG GGCAAATCAC TTGAGGTCAG GAGTTTGAGA CCAGCCTGGC 42351 CAACATGGTG AAACCCTATC TCTACTAAAA ATACAATAAT TAGGCTGGGC 42401 GCAGTGGCTC ACGCCTATAA TCCCAGCACT TTGGGAGGCC GAGGTGGGCG 42451 'AATCACAAGG TCAGGAGTTT GAGACTAGCC TGGCCAATAT GGTGAAACCC

•	42501	CATCTCTACT	AAAAATACAA	AAATTAGGGC	CGGGTGTGGT	GGCTCACGCC
:	45771	IGIAAICCCA	GCACT TAGGG	ACCUCACAC	AGATGGATCG	CGAGATCAGG
	42601	AGTTCGAGAC	CAACCTAGCC	AACATGGTGA	AACCCCATCT	CTACTAAAAA
. *	42051	AATACAAAAA	HIALLCGGTT	GTGGTGGCAC	~ACGCCTGTAA	TCCCAGCTAC
٠	42701	TTGGGAGGCT	GAGGCAGGAG	AATCTCTTGA	ACCTGGGAGG	CAGAGGTTGC
. 3	42751	AGTGAGTGGA	GATCCCGCCG	TTGCACTCCA	GCCTGGGCGA	CAGAGTGAGA
	42801	CTCCATCAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	AAATTAGCCG	GGCGTGGTGG
	142851	CGTGCACCTA	TACTCCCAGC	TACTTGGGAG	GCTGAGGCAG	GAGAATCGCT
	42901	TGAACCTGGA	AGGCGGAGGT	CGCAGTGAGC	CGAGATCGTG	CCATTGCACT
	42951	TCAGCCTGGG	CGACAGAGCG	AGACTCTGTC	TCAAAAATAA	TAATAATAAC
	43001	AATAACTAGC	CGGGCCTGGT	GGCACATGCC	TGTAGTCCCA	GTTACTCAGG
•	43051	AGGCGGAGGC	ATGAGACTCA	GGTGAACTAG	GGAGACAGAG	GTTGCAGTGA
	43101	GCCAAGATCA	CACCACTGCA	CTCCAGCCTG	GTTGACAGAG	CGAGACTCTG
,	43151	TCTCAAAAAA	AAAAAAATCC	CATTTGCTCA	TTTTTTGGAT	ACTAGTATAA
	43201	· CTATCACTCT	AAACCAGTTA	GTACTTAAAT	CAAGCAGATA	TGGGAGATGG
	43251	TGAATTACCA	TCTACAGTGT	TGTCATATAT	GTCACATACT	GAGCATTATC
	43301	AGCTAGTAGA	ATCTAGTTAA	TTGTTCTATG	TGTGATGTAT	GCAGAGTTCC
	43351	CATTTTGAAT	GTGTTTTTAC	TATGCTTAAA	TAAATGACTG	ATGTCAGCAA
	43401	CCCCAAAATG	ATACATCTGA	TGTAAGAGCC	CCTGTTCCCC	AATAATAACA
	43451	TCTAAACTAT	AGACATTGGA	ATGAACAGGT	GCCCCTAAGT	TTCCTCCCTC
-	43501	CAGGGTTTCT	TGGCCGGTCT	CTGAGGACTA	CACATCCCTA	CTCCCGTCTT
	43551	TCCTCATCTT	CAGGCGCAGT	AACAGTATCT	CCAAGTCCCC	TGGCCCCAGC
	43601	TCCCCAAAGG	AGCCCCTGCT	GTTCAGCCGT	GACATCAGCC	GCTCAGAATC
	43651	CCTTCGTTGT	TCCAGCAGCT	ATTCACAGCA	GATCTTCCGG	CCCTGTGACC
:	43/01	TAATCCATGG	GGAGGTCCTG	GGGAAGGGCT	TCTTTGGGCA	GGCTATCAAG
-	43/51	GTGAGCGCAG	GCAACAATTG	CTTTGCTCTT	CTGCCCCCAG	TCCCTCTGTC
	43801	ACTGTCTTTC	GGGGATTICT	CATCACTTGG	CCCCACCCCA	CACCATGCAG
•	43851	GATGCCAGGC	CICCIICCIG	GCTTTGGGTG	TTGGTGTGAG	AGGTATCCTT
	43901	CACCCCCACC	CAGGCCACCT	AAGGTCAATG	TIGCTGTTAC	AGTGAGCTTG
	43951	TGGACCTGGA	GATCCAGGTT	GGGTTGAGCT	GTGCCTGTGG	CCCTCCTGCC
	44001	TCCAGTCAGT	GGGIGIIIGI	TAGGTGCCTG	CAGACCTCAG	TACCGGGCAT
	44U51	GCTACAAGGA	GCACACAGGG	GAATGGCTCC	TGCCTCCCTG	GTGAACAGTC
	44101	TCAGGGACTA	ACCICICICI	HICHCICCTC	CICCICCTCT	TCTGCTGAGA
	44151	ACTGGGAGGG	GGGGTCAGGT	AAGACGIGIG	TCTCAGCTTG	GGGGCAGCAG
	44201	GGCTGGAGAG	TOCTOCOCC	ATCUACCCAG	CICCCIGGIG	CATGTCTTTG
	44201	GCACTGACCT	CACCACACAC	AGACITUIGI	TCACTCAGGA	GACTCACTTC
	74301	TATGCCAAAT	ACTTCCCTTT	TOTOCOTTOT	TOGGCAGCAT	CCCCTCCTGC
	10000	CCACCTCTCC	ACTICUCTIT	CTTCCTTCC	TGCCTGTCCT	CTGTGCATGC
	44401	CACCCTCCAT	CTTCCACACA	TCAACTCTCT	GIGIGAGICC	CAIGITGCTC
	44401	CACGCTGCAT TGCCCTCCAA	CCCATCCCAT	CCCCACCTCC	CATTUTGACC	CGGCTCAGTG
	445UI	CTCCACAACT	TOCTOTOCTO	TCACCACCAT	AIAGAIIIIC	TCAAACAGTT
	44201	CTCCAGAACT	AAACCCACCC	CCAAACTCAT	TAACAGTCAC	CCICCCIGTA
	14661	GGTGACACAC GATGTGATGA	CCACACCCAC	GUAAAGIGAI	TCACTCACOT	GAGITAATIC
	44001	ACCCCCCCCC	CCACCTTCCT	CTCACCATTC	CAACACACACA	AAGAAGAIGG
	44751	AGGGGGCCCG ATAATGGCTT	CAACACAAA	TACACTTTCC	MANUAUAUAUAA AATTACTCTC	GALCI I ACAA
	<u>44731</u>	AGCAGAAAAG	VCCCCTVCVC	CAATATOCOA	CTCCCTCTAA	1 TAAAGACTA
	44851	AATTATTTGT	TCAATCAACA	CTTACTAAAA	CCAACACAA	CACCCTACA
	<b>44901</b>	GGGATGCAGT	AACAAAACAT	ACACCTTOOOAOA.		CACCTTATO
	44951	GGATGATGGA	CATCANANCA	CTCCAATTTA	CTACAACTCA	ATCTTATAAT
	1777	duni uni dun	CATOWWANCA	CICCAMITIA	GIACAAC ICA	AIGHAIAAI

45001 CCTCACCTGA ACGCCCTGCT AAGGGAGCCT GGAGGGGAGC TCCCTGAGCA 45051 CTCACACTCC TTGGGCATTT ACAGTTTTCA CTACCCCTCC CAAGTTACTT 45101 CATGGAGTAA CTTAAGTTGG GGACACCTGT GGTCTGGGTA TTGCCCTCCA 45151 AGCCACTTGG CCACTCCCAC CCCAGTTCTC CCAATGCAGT TCCAAGGGTA 45201 AGGCCTATGA AGCCATCTCC ATCTATATGG TGGTGGTCTT CCCTCATCCT 45251 GATCTTAGTG CCCTGTCATA TCACAAGATA GGAGGTAGGA GATACAGGTG 45301 GTAACACTTG TCAAGCTGAT TCCTTGGAGG GAAGAGGTAA GGAAGACAGT 45351 GAGAAGTTAA CCACCAGCTT TCCTTGGCTT CCCCCACCCC CAGGTGAAAG 45401 TGATGCGCAG CCTGGACCAC CCCAATGTGC TCAAGTTCAT TGGTGTGCTG 45451 TACAAGGATA AGAAGCTGAA CCTGCTGACA GAGTACATTG AGGGGGGGCAC 45501 ACTGAAGGAC TTTCTGCGCA GTATGGTGAG CACACCACCC CATAGTCTCC 45551 AGGAGCCTTG GTGGGTTGTC AGACACCTAT GCTATCACTA CCCTAGGAGC 45601 TTAAAGGGCA GAGGGGCCCT GCTTTGCCTC CAAAGGACCA TGCTGGGTGG 45651 GACTGAGCAT ACATAGGGAG GCTTCACTGG GAGACCACAT TGACCCATGG 45701 GGCCTGGACC ACGAGTGGGA CAGGGCTCAA CAGCCTCTGA AAATCATTCC 45751 CCATTCTGCA GGATCCGTTC CCCTGGCAGC AGAAGGTCAG GTTTGCCAAA 45801 GGAATCGCCT CCGGAATGGT GAGTCCCACC AACAAACCTG CCAGCAGGGC 45851 GAGAGTAGGG AGAGGTGTGA GAATTGTGGG CTTCACTGGA AGGTAGAGAC 45901 CCCTTCCTAT GCAACTTGTG TGGGCTGGGT CAGCAGCTAT TCATTGAGTT 45951 TGTCTGTGTC ACTGAAACTG ACCCCAGCCA ACTGTTCTCA GTTCACAGCC 46001 CTGTTTTCAA AGAATTACAC ATCTCTAAAG GCAAACAGGG CACGGACAAG 46051 GCAAACTGGA GAGGCAAACT GTAGCCTGAG ATGGCCTGGG CTTGCCATCA 46101 CAGGTATTCA GGTGCTGAGG GCCCTTAGAC CAACTAGAGC ACCTCACTGC 46151 CTAGGAAATC AATGAAGGGG AAATGAGTTC TAGCGGAGCC CTGAAGGATC 46201 AGAATTGGAT AAAGTTCTTA TTGGCAGAGA GGCACCAGGA TTGAAGTGAC 46251 AGGAGCAAAG ACCTGGGAGG AAAGAGGAGA AAATCATCTA TTTCACCTGG 46301 AAACAAATGA TTCCAAGCAT AGAAATAATA ACAGCTGACA AGTACTGAGT 46351 GCCCTCTATA TGCTAGGCAC TGGGCTGAGG GATTAACATG CATGTGCATG 46401 TTTATTCCTC ATGACAACCT TGGTTTCCAG ATAAGCTGGA CTGGAAAGGG 46451 ACAGAGCTGG GATCCTGGGC TAATCAGTCT GGTCGCCAAG CCTGAGACTT 46501 TAGCCACTGC CCTTCACATG GGGGTCCATG AAAATAGTAG TAGTCTGGAA 46551 CAGTTTGGGG GTACATCAAG GTCGCTGTGT TTTAAGCTAT GGAGTCTGGA 46601 CTATAGGAGA CAAATGTAAA AGAGTTITIT GGTTGACTGG CTTTTTGGTT 46701 TCTGGGGCTT GAATCAGGAA GGAGGTTTTT TTGTTGTTGT TGTTTTGAGA 46751 AAGGATATTG CTCTGTTGCC CAGACTGGAG TGCAGTGGCA CGATCATGGC 46801 TCACTACAGC TTCGACCTCC TGGGCTCAAG CAATCCTCCT GCCTTAGCCT 46851 CCCAAGTAGC TGGACTACAG GTGTGTACCA CCACACCTAA TTTTTTGAAT 46901 TITTITTCT TTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTT GGTAGAGACA GGTTCTCACT 46951 TTGTTGCCCA GGCCTGAATC TCAAACTCCT GGGCTCAAGC ATTCCTCCTG 47001 CCTCGCCCTC CCAAAGTGTT GGGATTACAG TTGTGAGCCA CCATGCCCGG 47051 CAGGAAAAGA TTTTTAAGCA AGAAAGCTTA AGAGCTGTGG TTTTTCCAAA 47101 ATGAGTCTGG GCTGGCACAG TGGCTCATGC CTGTAATCCC AGCACTTTTT 47151 TGGGAGGCCG AGGTGAGTGG ATCACTTGAG GTCAGGAGTT TGAGACCAGC 47201 CTGGCCAACT GGTGAAACCC CTGTTTCTAC TAAAGAAAAA AATGCAAAAA 47251 TTAGCTGGGC GTGGTGGTGC ACGCCTGTAG TCCCAGCTAC TCAGGAGGCC 47301 GAGGCAGGAG AATAGCTTGA ACCTGGGAGG CAGAAGTTGC AGTGAGCCAA 47351 GATCACACCA CTGCATTCCA GCCTGGGTGA CAGAGTGAGA CTTCATCTCA 47401 AAAAAAAAA AAAAGAGAGA CTGATATGGT TAGTACATTG GGGTGGAATG 47451 CGGAGGGTCC AGGGAATGGA GCCCTGCATA GGGGGCTAAT GAAACATTTC .47501 AGATTTCTGA ATTAAGGTAG TGGCTGTGGG GACAGGAGCC TGGGAGGCAG 47551 GGTGGAGTCA GAATGGAGAG ACTGGTTGGC AATGAGGGAA CAGGAGGAGG \*47601;AGGAGGAGGA:GTTACGAGTG:GCTTGAGGTG:TCACTTACCA;GACATTTGGG 47651 GGATGGGGA TAGCCGTGAT TGTTGAGCAA CTGGTTTGGG AAGAGCTAGC 47701 ATTGATCCCT GCTGTTCTGT GCTAGCAGAA\_CCTATCAGCA\_TCTTCTGGGC 47751 AGGAAACTGG CTCCATGAGA CTGGCTTAGG GAGAGGCTGC TAGTCACCTA 47801 ATCTGCAGAG AAGGGGCAGC TGGAGCTGTG GGACAGAAGA GGCATCCATG 47851 TAGCTGGTGG GGGTGTCTCA GCTTGTGAAG AGGAGATGGC TTTGAGCAGG 47901 GCTGACACTG AAAAGGCTGG AAGAAAAAA CAGACACACA AGAGTCTCAG 47951 GATCAGGTAG CATAGGAAAG TTGTGGACAG TCTTTGAGGA GCACTCCCTC 48001 AGGCAGGCAG GCAGGCAGGT CATGAGCTAT AGCGATTCAG GAAGAGCTCC 48051 CTGGGTGTGT GAGCAGCTCC AGGAGCCTAA GGGATGAAAG TAGTATTGCA 48101 GGGGGCTGGA GAGCAAGGAG TGGCTCCTTC TACATTTGCA AGGGAAGGAG .48151 AAAGGAAGTT GCTCCTGAGA GTGGTAAGAG TCAGTGGTGG AGGCCTGGAG 48201 AGGAGACATA ACAAACAAAT TTGTTGACAA ACATTTTGGT AGGAAGGGGG 48251 AGAGCTTAAA GTTTAGACAG TGGGGAAGGT GGAGTCTTAG AGGAGGTGAA 48301 TGTCTGAAAG ACAGAGCTAG CTGGAGCAAG AAGTCACTTC TCTGTTGCAG 48351 GCAGGAAGGA TCCAAAGTGG CTCAAGCCAG AGATTGGGAG AGTGGGGAGG 48401 AGGGAGCAGC CTGGATCTAA GTAAAATGGG TAGAGGTGGA GGGGGTGCTG 48451 CAACGCCAG GGTTTTCTGA AGTTGGGGAC ATTAGGAGAG AGCTGTGAGG 48501 GCTTTGGCCA GCCACTGTGC TAGTGATTGG TGAACCAAAG GATGGGCAGG 48551 AGATGGCAGC AGGGAAGCAG AGGAAGTCCA GGCTTCCTGT TGGTATTGGG 48601 ACAAGGAGA GGCCATAGGA GGCCCTGGCC CTGTTGTCCA GGTTGGGTTC 48651 TGAAGCTGGG TGGGCATGGC CTGGTAGGAG AGCATCTATG GCGCCCAATT 48701 CCAGATTCAG GGTCTAGTTG ATTTGCTGGC CCTGTAGCCT CAGCTCATGC 48751 TTCTGTTCCA GGCCTATTTG CACTCTATGT GCATCATCCA CCGGGATCTG 48801 AACTCGCACA ACTGCCTCAT CAAGTTGGTA TGTCCCACTG CTCTGGGCCT 48851 GGCCTCCAGG GTCCTATCCT TCCTGGCTTC CTTGTCACAA AGGAGGCTGA 48901 CTTGTCCCCT CTGGCTAGAG GGCAGAGGTG TTGCCTAGGA GCTCCTATCT 48951 TTCCCTTCCT GCTTCTTCCA ATGCCCTTCT CTGTCCTCTG GGAGCTCCGA 49001 GACACACAC GACATAATTT CACCTTCTCT CATTAGCAAC CTTTGAAATA 49051 ATTTGATTAG AAGGGACTTC AGAAGTTTGT TGACTATATG TAGAAAACCC 49101 TGTCATTITA CCTGCTTTTG CCCCATAGTA GTCTTGTAAA ACAGTTCATT 49151 GCTGACCCCA TTTTACAGTG GTGGCACCTG AAGCCTCAGC CTGAGGCCAC 49201 CGAGCTAGTA AATTTACAGG GACCAGTTTG AGACCAGCAT TCCTCCCACT 49251 GCCCCTCAGC TGTGGTGGTT ACAATGTTGT TTGTCTTACT GACTTGCTAT 49301 CTGGCTTCCT GGGTGTCTAC CGGCTGGCCC TGGCTCTGCC CTCTAGACCC 49351 ACACCACGCA ATCTTCATTC CTTTCCCACA TGACTGCCCT GTAGCTATTC 49401 AAAGAGCTTG TCTCCCCCAA GTCTCCCCAT CTACTGCCTC CACCTTGCCT 49451 TTTTCTGTCT TATCCTGGTT CTAGCCACTG CCTGAAATCA TTTTAGGAAT 49501 AAGACAGGAC AGGGAAAAAC AAAAGCAACC CCCTGTCCCA CCTCTGAGTT 49551 CCACTCTCCA AGTCCCTGAG CCTCACCTCC AGGGCTCCAG TGGCTCTGCC 49601 ATGAACCCAC TGTGGGCTGG GAGTCTGCTG TGCACAGATA CCAGACCCTC 49701 TTTTTAGATG GAGTCTCATT CTGTTTCCCA GGCTGGAGTG CAGTGGTGCA 49751 ATCITGGCTT ACTGCAGCCT CTACCTCCCG GGTTCTAGTG ATTGTTCTGC 49801 TTCAGCCTCC CAGTAGCTAG GACTACAGGC GTGTGCCACC ACGCCCAGCT 49851 AATTITITT TTTTTTTTT TGTATITTA GTAGAGACAG GGTTTTGCCA 49901 TGTTGGCCAG GCTGGTCTTG AACTCCTGAC CTCAGGTGAT TCACCCGCCT 49951 TGGCCTCCCA AAGTTCTGGG ATTACAGGTG GAAGCCACCG TGCCTGGCCT

50001 GAGTGTGTCT ATTTGATAGA GCTTTCTGCT CTGATTCTCC CTTGCTATAC 50051 ACCTITICTO CCCTTCTCAG TGGCTTCTCT TGCCTATGCT TCCTCCCCAG 50101 GGCCAGGTTT GAGAACATCC CCATGAAGTC CTGACCTGTC TTTTATCCTA 50151 CCAGGACAAG ACTGTGGTGG TGGCAGACTT TGGGCTGTCA CGGCTCATAG 50201 TGGAAGAGAG GAAAAGGGCC CCCATGGAGA AGGCCACCAC CAAGAAACGC 50251 ACCTTGCGCA AGAACGACCG CAAGAAGCGC TACACGGTGG TGGGAAACCC 50301 CTACTGGATG GCCCCTGAGA TGCTGAACGG TGAGTCCTGA AGCCCTGGAG 50351 GGGACACCCG CAGAGGGAGG ACAGATGCTG CCCTTGCATC AGAGCCCTGG 50401 GAATTCCAGG GGAGGCCTGT GAAGCGTAGG ACCGGATACC CAGAGCTGAG 50451 GATATTTTC CCTTGCCAGG TGGGGCCTCA CGATTTAGCT CCTGAGCTCA 50501 GGGGGCTGGG AACTGATCAG TGTCCCATCA TGGGGGATAA GGTGAGTTCT 50551 GACTGTGGCA TTTGTGCCTC AGGGATCGCT AAGAGCTCAG GCTATTGTCC 50601 CAGCTTTAGC CTTCTCTCTC CATGGTGAGA ACTGAAGTGT GGTGCCCTCT 50651 GGTGGATAAT GCTCAAACCA ACCAGAGATG CTGGTTGGGA TTCTTGAAAT 50701 CAGGGTTGTG AGGCCTCAGA AATGGTCTGA ATACAATCCA TTTTGGAGTC 50751 TGAGGCCCAG AGAAGTTCAG TGAATTGCCT AGGAGCATAC AGCTGCCTAA 50801 TGGCAGAGGC TAGATGAACC CTAGTCTGGT TCTTTTCCAC TTTAACGTGC 50851 AGTTTCATCC TAGGCAGTGT TATGTTATAA GGGCTCTCCA AGGCAGTTCA 50901 CCTACGGCTG AGGAAGGACT ATTTTCAGGT GGTGTCTGCG CAGGACAGCC 50951 TGTGGGGTGT CCCTACAGAA CCTGTTCTAG CCCTAGTTCT TAGCTGTGGC 51001 TTAGATTGAC CCTAGACCCA GTGCAGAGCA GGTAAGGGAT GTAAACTTAA 51051 CAGTGTGCTC TCCTGTGTTC CCCAAGGAAA GAGCTATGAT GAGACGGTGG 51101 ATATCTTCTC CTTTGGGATC GTTCTCTGTG AGGTGAGCTC TGGCACCAAG 51151 GCCATGCCCG AGGCAGCAGG CCTAGCAGCT CTGCCTTCCC TCGGAACTGG 51201 GGCATCTCCT CCTAGGGATG ACTAGCTTGA CTAAAATCAA CATGGGTGTA 51251 GGGTTTTATG GTTTATAACG CATCTGCACA TCTTTGCCAC GTTCGTGTTT 51301 CATTGGTCTT AAGAGAAGGA CTGGCAGGGT TTTTTTGTTT TAGATGGAGC 51351 CTCACTTCGT TGCCCAGGCT GGAGTGCAGT GGCACAATCT GGGCTCACTG 51401 CAACCTCTGC CTTCTGGGTT CAAGTGATTC TCCTGCCTCA GCCTCCCAAG 51451 TAGCTGGGAC TACCGGCACA CACCACCATG CCCGGCTAAT TTTTGTATTT 51501 TTAGTAGAGA CAGGGTTTCA CCATGTTGGC CAGGCTGGTC TTGAACTCCG 51551 GACCTCAGGT GATCCGCCTG CCTCAGCCTC TAAAAGTGCT GGAATTAATA 51601 GGCGTGAGCT ACCTCGCCCG GCCAGGTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTTAGTTG 51651 AGGAAACTGA GGCTTGGAAG AGGGCAGTGG CTTGCACATG GTCGATAAGG 51701 GGCAGATGAG ACTCAGAATT CCAGAAGGAA GGGCAAGAGA CTGTTCATGT 51751 GGCTGTCTAG CTAGCTCTTG GGCCAAATGT AGCCCTTCTC AGTTCCCTTC 51801 AAGTAGAAGT AGCCACTCTA GGAAGTGTCA GCCCTGTGCC AGGTACCACG 51851 TGGACAGAGT GAGGAATCTT GGAAAGATTC CTACCTTTAG GAGTTTAGTC 51901 AGGTGACAGC ATATCTCAGC GACTCAAACA CACACACATT CAAAGCCTTC 52001 GGTTAGGATA ATGAAGGAAT GTTTTGTTTT TGTTTTTGTT TTTGAGATGG 52051 AGTTTCACTC TGTCACCCAG GCTGGAGTGC AGAGGTGCAA TCTTGGCTCA 52101 CTGCAGCCTC CGCCTCCCAG GTTCAAGCAA TCCTCCTGCC TCAGCCTCCC 52151 AAGTAGCTGG GACTACAGGT GTGCGCCACC ACGCCTGGCT AATTTTTGTA 52201 TTTTCAGTAG AGACAGGGTT TCGCCATATT GGCCAGGCTG GTCTCAAATG 52251 CCTGACCTCA GGTGATACAC CCGCTTCAGC CTCCCAAAGT GCTGAGATTA 52301 CAGGCATGAG CTACCGTGCC TGGCCATGAA GGAAGATTTG TTTTAAAAAA 52351 TTGTTTCTT TAATATTAAT TGAACACCTC TGTTCAGAGC ACTGGGCTGG 52401 TGCCAGAGGG TTTCAGACAT GAATCAGATC CAGCACCTCA TAGAGCCTTA 52451 ATCTGGCACA CACACACAGC CACAAGGAGA CACAGACAAG GCAGGGTAGG

		, (.	•			
	52501	ATGAGTGGAA	GCTAGGAGCA	GATGCTGATT	TGGAACACTT	GGCTTCTGCA
	52551	GTGAAGCCCC	TTCTTAGTCC	TCTTCAGTAA	CCCAGCTCTC	AGTGGATACA
1	52601	GGTCTGGATT	AGTAAGATTT	GGAGAGATGA	TIGGGGATTG	GGGAGAGCTC
٠,	52651	TCTAACCTAT	TTTACCACCT	CCTCTTCTGC	CATTCTTCCT	GTCCACATCC
	52701	CCAGCATCCC	TITCCCTTGC	CAAGTATCTG	TEGECTETET	AGTCCTTTGT
	52751	AAACAGCTGT	-CTTCTTACCC	TACAGATCAT	TGGGCAGGTG	TATECAGATC
	52801	CTGACTGCCT	TCCCCGAACA	CTGGACTTTG	CCTCAACGT	TATUCAUATC
 r	52851	TGGGAGAAGT	TTGTTCCCAC	AGATTETCCC	CCCCCCAACGT	TOCCCCTCCC
72	52901	CGCCATCTGC	TGCAGACTGG	AGCCTGAGAG	CACCTTCCTA	TOCTOCOTTT
	52951	TTCTCCCAGC	TCACAGGGTC	CTCCCACAG	TECCTCTCTC	OOACOOOAAT
	53001	CCTGAGCCCT	CTGCAAGCAC	AGGGGTGAGA	CANCECTTEA	CCTCAACAAT
	53051	GTGGCTGTCA	ACCCCTGAGC	CATCTCACAA	CACATATOTA	CACCTTCCAC
	53101	AAGAGAGAGA	TAAAGACATA	CATCT GACAA	ATCTCCATAC	CACACACAAA
*	53151		AAAAGAAAGT	TTAAAACAAC	CANATTOACO	FCAAACCATTT
	53201	CACACCCATT	AGTGTATTCA	TOTTTOCATA	TTCCCCTCTC	CATATOTACA
	53251	CATATACTET	TTTTTATAGT	AAATACTTCT	CTATTTTCCC	AUATUTATA)
. ,	53201	CTTCTCTTTA	CTATCCAGTC	TTCCTCTTTA	TCATTITCT	COACAACATO
	E33E1	AAATTCTATT	CIMICCACIC	CTCAACATAT	TOTALTOTAC	ATCTTCACCT
٠.	23331	TITTCCACT	GAGAGACTGT	ATACCTATTT	AACTACACTO	AIGITCAGGI
	53461	TOTATTACC	TCTCTTTACA TAATTTCTCC	TTTCACCAAC	TATTTCAAA	AGCAGIIIIA
	53431	TTCTTCTCAC	CTAATAATTT	CATTATTACC	TATTTLEAAA	ATTACCTOR
	53501	CAACTCTCTC	GTAATAATTT	CACAATCTCC	AAAGTTACCC	TAGGICITI
	55551	CTCTAATCCC	GTTAAAAAAC	CACCOTOACO	CTOOTCOLGA	IGGUTUACAC
	2300T	TOCACTTOCA	AGCACTTTGG	CAGGET GAGG	CIGGIGGAIC	ACCIGAGGIC
• •	53701	ADJIIDADII	GACCAGCCTG	GLUAALATGG	IGAAACCCCA	ICICIACTAA
	23/01	CTTCCCAACAA	CTTAGCCAGG	CAIGGIGGCA	GGIGCCIGIA	ACCCCAGCTA
	53/51	CITGGGAGGC	TGAGGCAGGA	GAATIGUTIG	AACCCAGGGG	CGGAGGTTGC
	23801	AGTGAGCCGA	TATCACGCCA	TIGCACTCCA	GCCTCGGCAA	CAAGAGTGAA
	22821	ACTUIGICIC	AAAAATGGGG	HICHTITCCT	GCCATCAAAA	ATCATGTTTC
	53901	TTTTAAAAAC	AAGTTCAAAC	ATTACCAAAG	TTTATAGCAC	AGGAAATACG
	53951	ICITCIGTAA	TCTCCCTTAA	CCAATATATC	CCTCAACATT	CTCCTCACCC
	54001	CCAACTCCAC	CCTCCCAGGA	TAACCAGTTG	GGACATAATC	TITATITAAA
	54051	AATGGTTTCC	GGATAGAGAA	AGCGCTTCGG	CGGCGGCAGC	CCCGGCGGCG
	54101	GCCGCAGGGG	ACAAAGGGCG	GGCGGATCGG	CGGGGAGGG	GCGGGGCGCG
•	54151	ACCAGGCCAG	GCCCGGGGGC	TCCGCATGCT	GCAGCTGCCT	CTCGGGCGCC
	54201	CCCGCCGCCG	CCCTCGCCGC	GGAGCCGGCG	<b>AGCTAACCTG</b>	AGCCAGCCGG
	54251	CGGGCGTCAC	GGAGGCGGCG	GCACAAGGAG	GGGCCCCACG	CGCGCACGTG
	54301	GCCCCGGAGG	CCGCCGTGGC	GGACAGCGGC	ACCGCGGGGG	GCGCGGCGTT
	54351	GGCGGCCCCG	GCCCCGGCCC	CCAGGCCAGG	CAGTGGCGGC	CAAGGACCAC
	54401	GCATCTACTT	TCAGAGCCCC	CCCCGGGGCC	GCAGGAGAGG	GCCCGGGCTG
	54451	<b>GGCGGATGAT</b>	GAGGGCCCAG	TGAGGCGCCA	AGGGAAGGTC	ACCATCAAGT
	54501	<b>ATGACCCCAA</b>	<b>GGAGCTACGG</b>	<b>AAGCACCTCA</b>	ACCTAGAGGA	GTGGATCCTG
	54551	<b>GAGCAGCTCA</b>	CGCGCCTCTA	CGACTGCCAG	GAAGAGGAGA	TCTCAGAACT
	54601	AGAGATTGAC	GTGGATGAGC	TCCTGGACAT	GGAGAGTGAC	GATGCCTGGG
	54651	CTTCCAGGGT	CAAGGAGCTG	CTGGTTGACT	GTTACAAACC	CACAGAGGCC
	54701	TTCATCTCTG	GCCTGCTGGA	CAAGATCCGG	GCCATGCAGA	AGCTGAGCAC
	54751	ACCCCAGAAG	AAGTGAGGGT	CCCCGACCCA	GGCGAACGGT	GGCTCCCATA
	54801	GGACAATCGC	TACCCCCCGA	CCTCGTAGCA	ACAGCAATAC	-CEEEEEVCCC
	54851	TGCGGCCAGG	CCTGGTTCCA	TGAGCAGGGC	TCCTCCTCCC	CCTCCCCC
	54901	GGGTCTCTTC	CCCTGCCCCC	TCAGTTTTCC	ACTITICAL	TTTTTATTO
,	54951	TOAATTATT	GATGGGACTT	TGTGTTTTA	TATTCACTCT	CCCCACCCC
	2,202	THE PROPERTY I	wildudoll	TOTALLIN	INTIMULUI	araaryraaa

· Bertak Taling in Externation of Telephones (Aliminias A. D. Stander Co. C. Coloredanation 连续转算。
55001 CCCTTTAATA AAGCGAGGTA GGGTACGCCT TTGGTGCAGC TCAAAAAAAA
55051 AAAAAAAAT GATTTCCAGC GGTCCACATT AGAGTTGAAA TTTTCTGGTG
55101 GGAGAATCTA TACCTTGTTC CTTTATAGGC CAAGGACCGC AGTCCTTCAG
55151 TAACACCAGT GTAAAAGCTT GAGGAGAAAT TGTGAAGCTA CACAGTATTT
55201 GTTTTCTAAT ACCTCTTGTC ALLCTAAATA TCTTTAATTI ATTAAAAAAAT
55251 ATATATATA AGTATTGAAT GCCTACTGTG TGCTAGGTAC AGTTCTAAAC
55301 ACTTGGGTTA CAGCAGCGAA CAAAATAAAG GTGCTTACCC TCATAGAACA
55351 TAGATTCTAG CATGGTATCT ACTGTATCAT ACAGTAGATA CAATAAGTAA
55401 ACTATATTGA ATATTAGAAT GTGGCAGATG CTATGGAAAA AGAGTCAAGA
55451 CAAGTAAAGA CGATTGTTCA GGGTACCAGT TGCAATTTTA AATATGGTCG
55501 TCAGAGCAGG CCTCACTGAG GTGACATGAC ATTTAAGCAT AAACATGGAG
55551 GAGGAGGAGT AAGCCTGAGC TGTCTTAGGC TTCCGGGGCA GCCAAGCCAT
55601 TTCCGTGGCA CTAGGAGCCT GGTGTTTCCG ATTCCACCTT TGATAACTGC
55651 ATTITCTCTA AGATATGGGA GGGAAGTTTT TCTCCTATTG TTTTTAAGTA
55701 TTAACTCCAG CTAGTCCAGC CTTGTTATAG TGTTACCTAA TCTTTATAGC
55751 AAATATATGA GGTACCGGTA ACATTATGCC CATTTCTCAC AGAGGCACTA
55801 CTAGGTGAAG GAGTTTGCCT GACGTTATAC AACCAGGAAG TAGCTGAGCC
55851 TAGATCCCTT CCACCCACCC CATGGCCCTG CTCATGTTCC ACCTGCCTCT
55901 AATTTACCTC TTTTCCTTCT AGACCAGCAT TCTCGAAATT GGAGGACTCC
55951 TTTGAGGCCC TCTCCCTGTA CCTGGGGGAG CTGGGCATCC CGCTGCCTGC
56001 AGAGCTGGAG GAGTTGGACC ACACTGTGAG CATGCAGTAC GGCCTGACCC
56051 GGGACTCACC TCCCTAGCCC TGGCCCAGCC CCCTGCAGGG GGGTGTTCTA
56101 CAGCCAGCAT TGCCCCTCTG TGCCCCATTC CTGCTGTGAG CAGGGCCGTC
56151 CGGGCTTCCT GTGGATTGGC GGAATGTTTA GAAGCAGAAC AAGCCATTCC
56201 TATTACCTCC CCAGGAGGCA AGTGGGCGCA GCACCAGGGA AATGTATCTC
56251 CACAGGTTCT GGGGCCTAGT TACTGTCTGT AAATCCAATA CTTGCCTGAA
56301 AGCTGTGAAG AAGAAAAAA CCCCTGGCCT TTGGGCCAGG AGGAATCTGT
56351 TACTCGAATC CACCCAGGAA CTCCCTGGCA GTGGATTGTG GGAGGCTCTT
56401 GCTTACACTA ATCAGCGTGA CCTGGACCTG CTGGGCAGGA TCCCAGGGTG
56451 AACCTGCCTG TGAACTCTGA AGTCACTAGT CCAGCTGGGT GCAGGAGGAC
56501 TTCAAGTGTG TGGACGAAAG AAAGACTGAT GGCTCAAAGG GTGTGAAAAA
56551 GTCAGTGATG CTCCCCCTTT CTACTCCAGA TCCTGTCCTT CCTGGAGCAA
56601 GGTTGAGGGA GTAGGTTTTG AAGAGTCCCT TAATATGTGG TGGAACAGGC
56651 CAGGAGTTAG AGAAAGGGCT GGCTTCTGTT TACCTGCTCA CTGGCTCTAG
56701 CCAGCCCAGG GACCACATCA ATGTGAGAGG AAGCCTCCAC CTCATGTTTT
56751 CAAACTTAAT ACTGGAGACT GGCTGAGAAC TTACGGACAA CATCCTTTCT
56801 GTCTGAAACA AACAGTCACA AGCACAGGAA GAGGCTGGGG GACTAGAAAG
56851 AGGCCCTGCC CTCTAGAAAG CTCAGATCTT GGCTTCTGTT ACTCATACTC
56901 GGGTGGGCTC CTTAGTCAGA TGCCTAAAAC ATTTTGCCTA AAGCTCGATG
56951 GGTTCTGGAG GACAGTGTGG CTTGTCACAG GCCTAGAGTC TGAGGGAGGG
57001 GAGTGGGAGT CTCAGCAATC TCTTGGTCTT GGCTTCATGG CAACCACTGC
57051 TCACCCTTCA ACATGCCTGG TTTAGGCAGC AGCTTGGGCT GGGAAGAGGT
57101 GGTGGCAGAG TCTCAAAGCT GAGATGCTGA GAGAGATAGC TCCCTGAGCT
57151 GGGCCATCTG ACTTCTACCT CCCATGTTTG CTCTCCCAAC TCATTAGCTC
57201 CTGGGCAGCA TCCTCCTGAG CCACATGTGC AGGTACTGGA AAACCTCCAT
57251 CTTGGCTCCC AGAGCTCTAG GAACTCTTCA TCACAACTAG ATTTGCCTCT
57301 TCTAAGTGTC TATGAGCTTG CACCATATTT AATAAATTGG GAATGGGTTT
57351 GGGGTATTAA TGCAATGTGT GGTGGTTGTA TTGGAGCAGG GGGAATTGAT
57401 AAAGGAGAGT GGTTGCTGTT AATATTATCT TATCTATTGG GTGGTATGTG
57451 AAATATTGTA CATAGACCTG ATGAGTTGTG GGACCAGATG TCATCTCTGG

57501 TCAGAGTTTA CTTGCTATAT AGACTGTACT TATGTGTGAA GTTTGCAAGC 57551 TTGCTTTAGG GCTGAGCCCT GGACTCCCAG CAGCAGCACA GTTCAGCATT 57601 GTGTGGCTGG TTGTTTCCTG GCTGTCCCCA GCAAGTGTAG GAGTGGTGGG 57651 CCTGAACTGG GCCATTGATC AGACTAAATA AATTAAGCAG TTAACATAAC 57701 TGGCAATATG GAGAGTGAAA ACATGATTGG CTCAGGGACA TAAATGTAGA 57751 GGGTCTGCTA GCCACCTTCT GGCCTAGCCC ACACAACTC CCCATAGCAG 57801 AGAGTTTTCA TGCACCCAAG TCTAAAACCC TCAAGCAGAC ACCCATCTGC 57851 TCTAGAGAAT ATGTACATCC CACCTGAGGC AGCCCCTTCC TTGCAGCAGG 57901 TGTGACTGAC TATGACCTTT TCCTGGCCTG GCTCTCACAT GCCAGCTGAG 57951 TCATTCCTTA GGAGCCCTAC CCTTTCATCC TCTCTATATG AATACTTCCA 58001 TAGCCTGGGT ATCCTGGCTT GCTTTCCTCA GTGCTGGGTG CCACCTTTGC 58051 AATGGGAAGA AATGAATGCA AGTCACCCCA CCCCTTGTGT TTCCTTACAA 58101 GTGCTTGAGA GGAGAAGACC AGTTTCTTCT TGCTTCTGCA TGTGGGGGAT 58151 GTCGTAGAAG AGTGACCATT GGGAAGGACA ATGCTATCTG GTTAGTGGGG 58201 CCTTGGGCAC AATATAAATC TGTAAACCCA AAGGTGTTTT CTCCCAGGCA 58251 CTCTCAAAGC TTGAAGAATC CAACTTAAGG ACAGAATATG GTTCCCGAAA 58301 AAAACTGATG ATCTGGAGTA CGCATTGCTG GCAGAACCAC AGAGCAATGG 58351 CTGGGCATGG GCAGAGGTCA TCTGGGTGTT CCTGAGGCTG ATAACCTGTG 58401 GCTGAAATCC CTTGCTAAAA GTCCAGGAGA CACTCCTGTT GGTATCTTTT 58451 CTTCTGGAGT CATAGTAGTC ACCTTGCAGG GAACTTCCTC AGCCCAGGGC 58501 TGCTGCAGGC AGCCCAGTGA CCCTTCCTCC TCTGCAGTTA TTCCCCCTTT 58551 GGCTGCTGCA GCACCACCC CGTCACCCAC CACCCAACCC CTGCCGCACT 58601 CCAGCCTTTA ACAAGGGCTG TCTAGATATT CATTTTAACT ACCTCCACCT 58651 TGGAAACAAT TGCTGAAGGG GAGAGGATTT GCAATGACCA ACCACCTTGT 58701 TGGGACGCCT GCACACCTGT CTTTCCTGCT TCAACCTGAA AGATTCCTGA 58751 TGATGATAAT CTGGACACAG AAGCCGGGCA CGGTGGCTCT AGCCTGTAAT 58801 CTCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCT CAGCAGGTGG ATCACCTGAG ATCAAGAGTT 58851 TGAGAACAGC CTGACCAACA TGGTGAAACC CCGTCTCTAC TAAAAATACA 58901 AAAATTAGCC AGGTGTGGTG GCACATACCT GTAATCCCAG CTACTCTGGA 58951 GGCTGAGGCA GGAGAATCGC TTGAACCCAC AAGGCAGAGG TTGCAGTGAG 59001 GCGAGATCAT GCCATTGCAC TCCAGCCTGT GCAACAAGAG CCAAACTCCA 59051 TCTCAAAAAA AAAAA (SEQ ID NO:3)

FEATURES: Start: 3000 Exon: 3000-3044 Intron: 3045-45393 Exon: 45394-45525 Intron: 45526-45761 Exon: 45762-45818 Intron: 45819-50154 50155-50329 Exon: Intron: 50330-51076 Exon: 51077-51132 Intron: 51133-52775 52776-52933 Exon: Intron: 52934-55922 Exon: 55923-56064 Stop: -56065

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CHROMOSOME MAP POSITION:	4 . 7,71
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GARAGA CAGA GARAGA TAGA TITA GARATA WASTA GARAGA GA	11.6
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FIG.3-25

DNA Position 941

2612

TTTCTTCTCCAGAGCTATAAGCAAAGGCTGAAAGTTCTAGAAAAAGGCAAGTTTTGTT TCAGTAGAAAAAAGGATAATCAGAACCATTTTTAGAAAAATGGAATGAGACTACTTTTGAG GCCATGAGTTCCTTGTCCCTGGAGAGAGTGAGCAGAGGTTGGACAAGTGCTTACCAGAGAT CTTGTGGAGGCAGAAACTGTGCATCTAGCAGAGCATTGGCCTAACCCTTTCAAATGAGAT GCTGTTAACTCAGTCTTATTCTACATGGTAGGAATCCTGTCCCTTTGCCTCCTGCTACTT

5080

ACAACGTAAAATAGTTGAAATTTGTTGGTGGAAAGAAGAGAGCAGTCCACTCCAGAGGCTGG ATGGGCATGCCTGGCCCCCAAGGTCTGAAGTGGTAGGGCTGTGCCTATATCCTGAGAATG AGATAGACTAGGCAGGCACCTTGTGCTGTAGATTCCAGCTCCTGCACATAGCTCTTGTTG TAAAACATCCCTGTGCTTATACCAAGTAATTGAGTTGACCTTTAAACACTTGCCTCTTCC CTGGGAACCATATAGGGGATTGGCCTGGAGACGTCTGGCCTCTGGAAAGAGTTGGAAAGCA

CCATCATTATTATCCTTTCCTTTCAGCTATAACTCAGAGCTCTCAAGTCTTTTCTGTGGA TCTTATTGCCTTGGTTCTTGCCCCTTTTACTCCCAGGGAAGTTGATTCTGTCTTTTCTGT TCCATTTAGTATGACAGGAGCAGAGAATGTCAGAGCTGTAAGGGACCTTATAGTTAAAGC CTTTGGCTGGTCCTTTCATTTTATAGCTGGACTAATAAGTAACGTCAAAACCCAATGAG TTCACAGATTGGGTCTCGCCTTGGCATGTAACCCCATATGTTCATATTCTTGCTGTTTTTCC

6599

FIG.3-26

THE ATOMET AND A CONTROL OF THE ACTION OF ACCOUNT OF SAME THAT OF A CONTROL OF A CO 6983 CACATTCATTGGTGATCTGATGTGGAGCCCCAGGGATTAAGGGCAACTTTGAACTACCCT TAGTTGCAGCTTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTCTAATCCAGCTGTGCTGAAGGAGCACATC TCCTGACTTCTGAGCTTTCCCCTGGTAAATTCAAACTGGATGTCACGGCGCCCTCAGATA GAGCCTGGTAATTTGCCCTGGGGAGAGTGACTGTCTTTTGGATCTAATTTGACTTTTGCC COTOTAGOTOTT[C;G] ACCOCT HATROCASTITIBABACHABAGHAITITEEAN ÁILIT CAGTTGGAGGAAAATCTTCAGGGCTAGGAAGGATTGTATTTGTCTGACCCCAGAGATAAC HAUTUNOTE. CTGGGTTTTGAGGAACATGGGGCATCAACCTGAATGGTCTTGTAAGATCTCTCCCACGCC AGCTTGCCAGTGTTTCTCTGATGAATTTAGAGTACCTGAGTAGTGCAGGCCTGCTGGGAG GAGGACTCTCCCTCTGTGCTACTCAGAGAAATTCATTCTTCAAGGCCCCCCTTCCAGCCTT GCTCTTACCCAGCTGGGCTACAGTTACAATAAAGGAAATGACTTTTCTTCTCCCCTTCCC -- 9885 🗟 .ACTATGTTGCCCAGGCTGGTCTTGAACTCCAGCGATCCTCCTGCCCCAGCCTCCCAAAGT GCTTGGGATTACGGAAGTAAGCCACTGTGCCTGGCCAGTGCAACCCCCATTTTATACTAA AACAGGAAGGCCCAGAAAGGTTTGGAGTAACTTGTCCAGGGTCACACAGATGATATTTGA ACTCAGGTCTCCCTGGCTCCCAAGAGAGTCTGCTTTCCACTAGGACTCCCAGGAGAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAACAGTAGACTTGGAGACAGAAAATCTGATTTGAGTCTTAGTTGAGCTAGG CTAACTGTGTAACTGTGGGCAAGTTCCTTAGCCCCTGTGAGCCTCAGTTTCTTATCTGTA AAATGTCATAAAAGAAATCCATCTCATGGAGTAGTTGTGATGATCAAGGACTCTGAAAAC ATTAGAATGGTTTAATGTGAAGGATTAGCAGCAGCACATGGCAACATTGTGCATCTTATA TTAACTATCCAAATATATCAAGCGTCATTTGCTATATAAAAGTCATCAAATTAGGCAC ACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCACTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCC AAAAAAAAAAATTCCTTAATTTGGCCTACAGTAGAGCCCTCCGTAATGTGGCCTCTCT CCACATCTCCACAACCTCCTGCTCCCTGCACTTCAGCCTCACCTCTCTTCTGGACAGGCC CTCCTTCTGACAAGGGCTTTGTTCATTCTGCTCCCTCTGCCTAGAATGCCCCCTTACTCT TTCACTTAACTCCTGCTTATCGTTTAGATCTTTACCTGGATGGCTCAGAGAAATATAGAA GTAATTCCTCACCCTGAAAAATAGGTTAGGTCCCTGTTTTATGTTTTCATAGACCTTTCC TTTGAGGCTTTTTTTAAAAAAGTAGTTTTAATCTCACATTTATTCATGTGATCATCTCCT TAATGATATCTTAAGACCTCTAATAGAACAATTTGGTCATGGACTGTGGGGTTTTTGCCC GTAGTGGGTGCTCAGAGTGTTTGCTGGGTGAATGATGTATTTGTTGAACGACTCTTTGGA 17707 CACTTGAATAAAGTCCATCCAGTATGCACCATTACCATCTCTTCGCTCTACAATATTCTT TTAGGCAAGAGCTTATCTTTTGAGGTGATAAGATAAGCTCAAACTTATGTAGACTAAGAC CTCAGTCTGTAAATGTCATCCCTAAGTCTTAAACCATCAAAACCAGGGCCTCAAGGAATG GCATGCCTTCTGCAACTGTAGCAACCTGCTGTGCTTATTTTGCCGTGTTTTTCATTTTTC [T,C]CCCAAAAGCTAGAGTCCCTTCTCCCATGGGCAGTGCTGGAAGTGTGCTAACAAATTCTTT CTCCATACTGCTTACGATTACAAAAAAACCCTCAGCATCTCATGCCAGACTTGAGTTAA GGTTGTTTTCTTTTGTGTGTCAGCTGTATTCTGGTCATGACTTCCTGATGATGCCCTATA GAGATTTTGCTGAGATCAGAGGGTGCTCCACTGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTTGCAGAA

FIG.3-27

.s. Pater	Jan. 22, 2002 Sheet 33 of 41	US 6,340,583
18219	TGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTTGCAGAAGCACCGTTTCTGA	AGTTGGCTAATGTCATCC
DIAGONE	CTCACGTTTGTTTGTTTGAAATTTGTTTTAGTTCCAGAGATA	GCACTITCATGGAATGAC
	GCTATCTTCTAGAATCACTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGAGTTGGAG	TCTCGCTGTGTCGCCAGG
TADADEAGEL(	CTGGAGTGCAGTGGCACAATCTCAGCTCACTGCAATCTCCAC	CTTCCGGGTTCAAGTGAT
-A17-9-10 + 3004	TUCCUTGCCTCAGCCTCCCGAGGAGCTGTTACTACAGGCGCAC	ACCCCCACTCCTCCCTA
等。[1] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2	LAJ DIARON NIDIEN MENEROADERENDOSTRIA (A.	
]	TTTATGTGTTTTAGTAGAGACGGGGTTTCACCGTGTTGGCCA	AGGATGGTCTCGATCTCC
	TGACTTTGTGATCTGCCTGCTTCAGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGGG/	ATTACAGGTGTGAGTCAC
	CGCGCCTGGCCTAGAATCACCTTTTTATACCATAACGTGAGCA	ACCACTGCCGCGTCACCA
romina a tra	AGGAAAGAGAGAGGCAGCTACTGTGGGGTTACAAATGGGTAA	GAGTGGCACCAGGAAGGT
	GAAAGTCTCTACTTAGCCAAGGCTTAACAAAATGTCAATCAC	CAAACATTTATTATTAA
	a Diagram Managan Alban Salah Sa	
19670	BACCCCCATGATGAGCAACTATAGCACTAGAACAGTGATAATA	<b>NACTAATGTTTATAATGC</b>
41777	ATCTTCAGTTTACAGAGGGCTTTTGTACTCATCATCTAGTTTA	AGTTCCTGCAACAACCTC
- 37.030.05 for	TGAGGAATATAGCACAAGCAGGACAAGGGAAGCCCAGAGAT	TTAAATAATTTATCCAA
AST HARAS	CATCOCCTTCCTCAAGGCAGCACTGAAATTAAAAGAAAAC	STITTCTGAGCTCAAATC
a water to be	CATGCCCTTTCCTCAATGTGAGCTCTAGCAAGGTATTCAGGA	VATCCTGCCTCTACAGTT
	AGAGCCTCAAATTGCTGGGTATGTTGAGTTCTTGTATCTGATT	THETAGATITECTGCC
A. H. A. H. 179	CACATTCTTACTGTCTGGATATCAGGAAAGAGTTTATCAAATC	CCTGTGGAAATCCAAGA
	TAAGGTCTCATGATGAGTAACCCAGTGAAAACATGAAGTCAAG	TOTAL
	ATTTCACTACTGCTGACTCCTGATGATCAGCTCCTTTTCTAAG TCCATCATCTGCCTAGAATTTATGTGAAGGAATCAAAGCAAA	IGCTTACTGTCCACTTA
the second of the second	TOOKTO TOO TAGANT TIATUTUAAGUAATCAAAGCAAA	MAGATCATAAGGCTTCC
21153	GGACCCTTGTTTTAGAAGGATGACTGCTGCTATAATGTAGAAA	ACTCATTTCCA ACACCOC
4.5	AGGAGTGGGGCACGAAAGATGGTTAGTAGATGGGGGTGGTAAT	CCTTACCTTCACTATT
7	GGAGGCTTCGGAGTCCTCAAAAATTCTCTTCCTTGATTGGAG	TCCTCCCACCCAATACA
G	GGCTTCACACAAACAGTTTCTTGGGTTTTGAATTGTTTGACC	ACACCTTTCTTCCCACA
Ā	AAGGTTGGGGTGATTCATTCACTTACCACACCTTGCCTGAAC	MUMUUTTEEEEETEEE
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	TTATGAAGGCTATTGTTCTCCAGCCTGTCACAGACGCTTTGA	AGACCTCTCCCTCACCT
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[G,T]
GTTATGAAGGCTATTGTTCTCCAGCCTGTCACAGACGCTTTGAAGACCTGTGCCTCAGCT
GGTTCTAAGGAGTCAGTTTGTTCAGCTCCGTGCCAGGTTTCCAACTTATGAAATGTGCTG
GAGATTAACACCTCTCCTGCCATTTTATCCCTACTATAATTGCCAGTCAAAGGATTCCTG
CAGTTGCCTCTGGCAGCCATAACTGATGAATGTTCTGCCAGCTGCTCTGAGGACCTAGAA
'GAGCAGTTTTCTATCCAGGACCAGTTTCCAAGGGTGGGAGGGTGAAATATATCCTCCAGT

TAGAAGATATTAACTGCTCAATAAATGGTAGCTTCTTAACAGTATTCAAACCCATGTGCT CTTATCACATGCATTGTTGTCCCTGTGTCCAGTTGGTGGAATGGGAAAAGGCTCCCTTGT AACCCCATCTACCATCTTTATCAGACTTTCCTGCCATGGTTCACAGTAAGAGATAGAAGC TGCACGGTGACTTCTGGCTCTTTACAATGGTGAGCGGTGTGTGCCTGGTAAGGGAGAGCT GATGTCACTGCCCCAAATCCAGTAGTGAGATCTGAGTGTTCTGGTTTCCTCCAGCAGCCT

FIG.3-28

GATTTGCAGCTGAGCCTGTCTATCTGGTGTGGGAAGAAGATGGGGAGTTACTTGTCAGTC CCGGCTTACTTCACCTCCAGAGACCTGTTTCGGTGAGTTGGTCTCCGAGTTCCCCTCTCC ATCTCTCCTGGCCCCTGGTCCTGAGAGGGGTGGTCTCCCTAAATCTCCTTCTCACTTA GTCCTTTACCATCGGTTCTGCCGGGCAGAAGCCAGCGGAGGTTATACCCAAGGAGAATCG GCCTTGTGAGGTACCCCCATTATGTCCTGGAAGTGGTGAGGGGAGGGGATATACCCAGAAG AJATTTAARDTTEG.AT AACTTCTTAGGGAGCTCCAGCTCCCCTTCTATCCCAGACAAACCTGAAGGAGCCTCCAAA APAITTE AGATGCCACTGACCTGCCCATTGTAGATGTTACTGCTTCCGGGGGGAATAGCCCAAATAG APTE WEEK 诺尔特的特别人 GTCCCAACAAGCAGGATGGGCAGGTTTTGCCAAACTGTGGAAACTGGCAAGTCCTGGGTG TGGGGAAAGACCTGGGCGAGTGCTTCTAAGACTGGAGCAATGGGCTTTAGAGTGTTCCTG AGCTGCTGGGCCAGCCCCACACCTCCTCAGTCCCTAGGCCTAAGTACCTCCACGAGCCT GCTCATTGCCCCACTCCACCTCCCATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGGTTTCTGGCCCTCTGGGT [C.G] CTGTTGTTCCAAAAAGGCTGCCTCCCCCTCACCAGTGGTCCTGGTCGACTTTTCCCTTCT GGCTTCTCTAAGCTAGGTCCAGTGCCCAGATCTTGCTGCCGGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCC AGGCCCTGGGCAGAAAAGCAGTGTACCATGTGGTTTTGTGGAATGACCGGACCCTGGTAG ATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGGGGGAAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCCTCAATGCTGACT CTACCAAGCGCCCTGCTAGACACTTTATCCTTTAATCTCTCAACAGCCTAAAGAGATTAT 27399 AGATGTGGAAACTCTACCTCTAACCTGGCTTTCTTTGCTCATTGCCCCACTCCACCTCCC ATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGGTTTCTGGCCCTCTGGGTCCCTTCTGAATGGAGCCATTCCAG GCTAGGGTGGGGTTTGTTTTCATTCTTTGGGAGCAGCCTGTTGTTCCAAAAAGGCTGCCT CCCCCTCACCAGTGGTCCTGGTCGACTTTTCCCTTCTGGCTTCTCTAAGCTAGGTCCAGT GCCCAGATCTTGCTGCCGGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCCAGGCCCTGGGCAGAAAAGCAGTG [T.C] ACCATGTGGTTTTGTGGAATGACCGGACCCTGGTAGATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGG GGGAAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCCTCAATGCTGACTCTACCAAGCGCCCTGCTAGACACT TTATCCTTTAATCTCTCAACAGCCTAAAGAGATTATATATCCCCATTTTACAGATGAGGC AACCAGTTTCAACAGAGTTAACATATGGAGCCTCACTGGGCAGCTTTTTCTGTCTTCCTG ACTITCTCTCATCCTTCAGGGGGCTGCAGGTTTGTTTTCTTCTCCTAGTGGAGAGGAAAT **28088** ... AAGAGCCAATGGAAATTGATCTTGAGTTTAGGAGAAAGCTTTTACATGTGGAATTAAGAT GCCAAGTGTTGAAGTAGCCACATTTCAGGTCCTCATTAATTTCTCTTAATCCTGGGAAGG CAGCTTAGGAGAAGGGTTGTTCCTTTAGGAGCCAGGAACTATACCCCTTTTACCCTTGGA GAGGCAGGGAAGCCAGGGAGGACACACTTCTCAGGAAGAGGAGAAGCTAGAGCAGATAG TGAACTCTCAACCTGAACCTTTAAGGGCCAGACCACTAATGCCACCCAAGTCCACCTGCC TITTGTCTTGTTCTGTCCCAGGCTTTCTGGAGAACCTGATCTTCTTGCCCCTACCCCCAAG

FIG.3-29

 28734

AAGTAGAAGCTAGACTTCTTGGGCTCCTGAACAGGGTCCTTGCTGGATTCTGTGAAACAA
ATTAAGTTCTTGACCCTAGGCCTCTGGGGGAGTACAAAGTCTATGGGAGTTCTGGGGCTG
TGGTTGCAAGGAAAGTGACGCAACCAGATTCCATGGGGACATGATCAGGCGTGACATGTG
AGGGAGGAAGAGGGAACCAGGGAATGAAGAATACAACTTCTGTGTCCCATACACCCCTGC
CTGACAGGCCATACATACTCAGCAGAGAATGCACTGTCTTTCCTACCACACTAGCGTGAG
IG.A1

AGTGAGCTGCAATTACCACTGTGCTTCCAAGTAAGAAAATACCTCAAATTGGAATTTACA
AAAGAGGTAAATTAGGGAGTGGCTTTTGTCGGACATCTTTAAAGCATTTTTCTTTTTATA
GAATTTCACTTAATGTCCAATACTGATTTAATGAGCTTGGGTTTACACATTATCTCTTGA
AGAAAACAAATGAACCTTTGTGTTCCAAAGCAATCCATGTTTAAAGGGAAAAAATTATGC
ATAACTCTGCCCAGCTTCACAGTAACCTTTGGCAGGTGCCTTAGGTCCTCTGGGACTCTT

29246 -

AATCCATGTTTAAAGGGAAAAATTATGCATAACTCTGCCCAGCTTCACAGTAACCTTTG GCAGGTGCCTTAGGTCCTCTGGGACTCTTTTCCTTATCTGAAAAATGAAGGACTTGGATC AGGTGAATGGTTCCCAGCTCTGCAACTTATGTGGCTCCTCAGAGGCACACAAGCTCTTTT CCATTATTTGCCAAATAATGGAGGCCCTGTCTTTAACTGCAGTACAACTACACAAAATAC TTGAAACTACAGTCTTCCTGGTTTTTGGTTGGAACTGAATCAGTGCACTCTAGCAACACT L-.T1

ATTTCTTGCTGTTCGTAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTTTGGTTAATTTTTTTAAAACAACAATAAC ATATTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTTCAGTCTATAGGATCTGCAGGA AGGAGGAGTAATAAAGGGATTTTTGACTGAGCTCTTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTCTAGGCCC CTGTCATATCTGCCCTTCTGGGCCCTGGGGAAAAGTTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTGCTCT CCAGGTGCCCTCAGGCTGTGGTGGAGGGAGCTTCCCATTCTCCTTCAGCCCACTCAAT

29490

AACTACAGTCTTCCTGGTTTTTGGTTGGAACTGAATCAGTGCACTCTAGCAACACTTATT
TCTTGCTGTTCGTAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTTGGTTAATTTTTTAAAACAACAACAATAACATA
TTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTTCAGTCTATAGGATCTGCAGGAAGG
AGGAGTAATAAAGGGATTTTTGACTGAGCTCTTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTCTAGGCCCCTG
TCATATCTGCCCTTCTGGGCCCTGGGGAAAAGTTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTGCTCTCCA
[G,A]

GTGCCCTCAGGCTGTGGTGGAGGAGCTTCCCATTCTCTCCTTCAGCCCACTCAATTCAG AGGCTAGGGGCTGAAAGAAGCTTCTCTACAACTGGCTGTTCACTGGGAGGTTAAGGGATG ACCATCCAGCCAGGCCTTCCTCAGGACATGGGAGGGCTTATGCTTTAACATGTGTAAATC CACTGCAATAATGACTGGTTCTTTTACCCCATAAGGTTGAGAATTTACCTGTAAACATTT TTGTCTGAAGAATTTGGATGTAAGTGAGGGCCTCCTATCTTATCTCACTTGGCTTC

29934

FIG.3-30

34480 CTGACTTCAAGTGATCCACCCGCCTCGGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTATAAGCATAAGC AND AND AND ACTION OF THE ACTI #######GTAACTAGTAAGTGGCAGGATCAAGATTCAAACCAAGCAATGTTCAAACCTCTTGGAAGC [A,G]

GGAAGCTCAGAAGGGAGGAAGAGGTTGTCTGTGCAGGTAAGTCCTGAGAACACACCAGAC POLICE TO THE TRANSPORT OF THE TRANSPORT ACOMATA TITTITITITITITITITITITITITITAGAGACGGGGTCTTACTATGTTGCCCAGGCTG GTCTTGAACTCCTGGGCTCAAGTGATCCTCCCACCTCAGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTA

38812

# AGAAGGATCACTGGTATGGAGGTTGGATTGGAGAGGGGAAAGCCTAAAGGTATAGAGACT AGTTAGGAAGCTATTGTAGGCTGGGCATGGTGGTTCATGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTTTGG GAGGCTGAGGTGGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTGAAGACCAACCTGGCCAACATAG CAAGACCCCGTCTCTGTTTTTCTTAATTAAAAGAAAAGTCCAGACGTAGACATAGTGGCT

> ACGCCTGTAATGCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGTGGGCAGATTGCTTGAGGTCAAGAGT TTGGGATTAGGCCAGGCGCAGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAG GTGGCCGGATCACAAGGTCAGGAGATCAAGACCATCCTGGCTAACACAATGAAACCCCGT CTCTACTAAAAGTACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCATGGTGGCGGACGCCTGTAGTCCCAGCTAC TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATGGCGTGAACCTAGGAGGCGGAGCTTGCTGTGAGCAGA

GTTCTGTCCTATGTCTCTCCGGATGAAGCTGAGCTGCCTTTCAGAAGCCTGCAGAGT TAGGAAAGGAACCAGCTGGCCAGGGACAGACTATGAGGATTGTGCTGACCCAGCTGCCCC TGTGGGGATCACAGTTTACAGCCAGAGCCTGTGCGGACCCAGCTGTCTGCCAGGTTTCCT TAGAAACCTGAGAGTCAGTCTCTGTCCACTGAACTCCTAAGCTGGACAGGAGGCAGTGAT GCTAAACCCTGAAGGGCAACATGGCCTATGGAGAAAGCATGGAGCTCAGAGCCTGGAGTA

GGGCACAGATAGGATTGAATAAATTGTGTAGAAAGACTTTGAAAACAATAAAGCAAAAGA TGAATGAACGTTTTTTTTAGACTTGAGGGACCAACACCCCCAAACCCCAGATTCTGCCA GGTCCATGGGGAAGGAGAAGTTGCCTTGAGTGGAAGCCCCAAGTAGGGAGACTTACAGAA AAGAAGTCAAGAGCACTGGCTCCCAGGCAGAAATACTGATACCCTACTGGGGCTTCAGGC TGAGCTCCTCCCTTCACAAATCACTTCATCTCTCTGAGCCTGTTTCTGCATCTGTGACAT

41303

CTCTGAGCCTGTTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACC AATTATGTAAGGATTAAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAAGTTGTATAGTGCTGCCATAGGGAC AGTGTTCAGTAAACGTGACACATTCTTAGTATCACTAAGAATCAGGTTCTTGGCCAGGCA CCGTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGGAGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGATGGCTTGAA 

AATAATAATAATTGTTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAGGGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCC AGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTG GGCCACATTCCTGTCTCTACAAAGAATAAAAAAGTTAACTGGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCT GTAATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGAC TGCAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAGCTTGGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGTC

41305 CTGAGCCTGTTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACCAA #BACA FARE TITATGTAAGGATTAAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAAGTTGTATAGTGCTGCCATAGGGACAG #ACT 60% 6/2/TGTTCAGTAAACGTGACACATTCTTAGTATCACTAAGAATCAGGTTCTTGGCCAGGCACC GTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGGAGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGATGGCTTGAACA [-,A]

PERFORMATAATAATTGTTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAGGGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAG CACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTGGG CCACATTCCTGTCTCTACAAAGAATAAAAAAGTTAACTGGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCTGT \$\$\displays AATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTG CAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAGCTTGGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGTCTC

41457

CTAAGAATCAGGTTCTTGGCCAGGCACCGTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGG AGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGATGGCTTGAACACAGGAGTTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGT GAGACACTGTCTCTACAAAAAAAAAAATAATAATAATTGTTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAG GGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCT TGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTGGGCCACATTCCTGTCTCTACAAAGAATAAAAAA [G.C]

TTAACTGGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGG ATTGCCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTGCAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAG CTCCTCACCAAACAACTGAGTAAGTTAGAGCCCTCTCAGCTGGCATGTGTTGGAAACAG TGCCCTCTCATTAAAGTGCTGCCCTCACTCCCATTGCCTCTTGGCCTTGGTCAGTATGAT

43168

AGCTACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCTGGAAGGCGGAGGTCGCAGTG AGCCGAGATCGTGCCATTGCACTTCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCTGTCTCAAAAA TAATAATAACAATAACTAGCCGGGCCTGGTGGCACATGCCTGTAGTCCCAGTTACTC AGGAGGCGGAGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGA 

CCCATTTGCTCATTTTTTGGATACTAGTATAACTATCACTCTAAACCAGTTAGTACTTAA ATCAAGCAGATATGGGAGATGGTGAATTACCATCTACAGTGTTGTCATATATGTCACATA CTGAGCATTATCAGCTAGTAGAATCTAGTTAATTGTTCTATGTGTGATGTATGCAGAGTT CCCATTTTGAATGTGTTTTTACTATGCTTAAATAAATGACTGATGTCAGCAACCCCAAAA TGATACATCTGATGTAAGAGCCCCTGTTCCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTG

43357

AGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGATCACACCAC CTCATTTTTTGGATACTAGTATAACTATCACTCTAAACCAGTTAGTACTTAAATCAAGCA GATATGGGAGATGGTGAATTACCATCTACAGTGTTGTCATATATGTCACATACTGAGCAT TATCAGCTAGTAGAATCTAGTTAATTGTTCTATGTGTGATGTATGCAGAGTTCCCATTTT [T,G]

AATGTGTTTTTACTATGCTTAAATAAATGACTGATGTCAGCAACCCCAAAATGATACATC TGATGTAAGAGCCCCTGTTCCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTGGAATGAACA GGTGCCCCTAAGTTTCCTCCCTCCAGGGTTTCTTGGCCGGTCTCTGAGGACTACACATCC CTACTCCCGTCTTTCCTCATCTTCAGGCGCAGTAACAGTATCTCCAAGTCCCCTGGCCCC AGCTCCCCAAAGGAGCCCCTGCTGTTCAGCCGTGACATCAGCCGCTCAGAATCCCTTCGT

FIG. 3-32

45664 COAGCTTTCCTTGGCTTCCCCCACCCCAGGTGAAAGTGATGCGCAGCCTGGACCACCCC AATGTGCTCAAGTTCATTGGTGTGCTGTACAAGGATAAGAAGCTGAACCTGCTGACAGAG TACATTGAGGGGGCACACTGAAGGACTTTCTGCGCAGTATGGTGAGCACACCACCCCAT AGTCTCCAGGAGCCTTGGTGGGTTGTCAGACACCTATGCTATCACTACCCTAGGAGCTTA ÄGGGÄGGCTTCACTGGGAGACCACATTGACCCATGGGGCCTGGACCACGAGTGGGACAGG GCTCAACAGCCTCTGAAAATCATTCCCCATTCTGCAGGATCCGTTCCCCTGGCAGCAGAA GGTCAGGTTTGCCAAAGGAATCGCCTCCGGAATGGTGAGTCCCACCAACAAACCTGCCAG CAGGGCGAGAGTAGGGAGAGGTGTGAGAATTGTGGGCTTCACTGGAAGGTAGAGACCCCT TCCTATGCAACTTGTGTGGGCTGGGTCAGCAGCTATTCATTGAGTTTGTCTGTGTCACTG AATTAGCTGGGCGTGGTGCACGCCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTCAGGAGGCCGAGGCAGG AGAATAGCTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAGAAGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGATCACACCACTGCATTC **GTTAGTACATTGGGGTGGAATGCGGAGGGTCCAGGGAATGGAGCCCTGCATAGGGGGCTA** ATGAAACATTTCAGATTTCTGAATTAAGGTAGTGGCTGTGGGGACAGGAGCCTGGGAGGC [A,C]AGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACTTACCAGACATTTGGGGGGATGGGGGATAGCCGTGA TTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCAGA ACCTATCAGCATCTTCTGGGCAGGAAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGCTG CTAGTCACCTAATCTGCAGAGAAGGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGGACAGAAGAGGCATCCAT GGAGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACTTACCAGACATTTGGGGGGATGGGGGATAGCCGT 47908 GATTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCA GAACCTATCAGCATCTTCTGGGCAGGAAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGC TGCTAGTCACCTAATCTGCAGAGAAGGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGGACAGAAGAGGCATCC ATGTAGCTGGTGGGGGTGTCTCAGCTTGTGAAGAGGAGATGGCTTTGAGCAGGGCTGACA TC.A7 TGAAAAGGCTGGAAGAAAAAAACAGACACACAAGAGTCTCAGGATCAGGTAGCATAGGAA 

ATAGCGATTCAGGAAGAGCTCCCTGGGTGTGTGAGCAGCTCCAGGAGCCTAAGGGATGAA AGTAGTATTGCAGGGGCTGGAGAGCAAGGAGTGGCTCCTTCTACATTTGCAAGGGAAGG 

TTGTGAGGGGTAGAGGAGAGAGAGACAAGGGATGGTTAGGATAATGAAGGAATGTTTTG 52267 TTTTTGTTTTTGAGATGGAGTTTCACTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGAGGT GCAATCTTGGCTCACTGCAGCCTCCGCCTCCCAGGTTCAAGCAATCCTCCTGCCTCAGCC TCCCAAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGGTGTGCGCCACCACGCCTGGCTAATTTTTGTATTTTCA GTAGAGACAGGGTTTCGCCATATTGGCCAGGCTGGTCTCAAATGCCTGACCTCAGGTGAT

> CACCCGCTTCAGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGAGATTACAGGCATGAGCTACCGTGCCTGGCCAT GAAGGAAGATTTGTTTTAAAAAATTGTTTTCTTTAATATTAATTGAACACCTCTGTTCAG AGCACTGGGCTGGTGCCAGAGGGTTTCAGACATGAATCAGATCCAGCACCTCATAGAGCC TTAATCTGGCACACACACACACCACAAGGAGACACAGACAAGGCAGGGTAGGATGAGTG GAAGCTAGGAGCAGATGCTGATTTGGAACACTTGGCTTCTGCAGTGAAGCCCCTTCTTAG

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			CCGGGGCC						
			GGAAGGTC						
			GGATCCTG						
4.	CAC	GAACTAG	AGATTGAC	GTGGATG	AGCTCCTG	GACATGGA	GAGTGACO	SATGCCT	GGGCTT
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CAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCT
GCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCC
GACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAG
CAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTG
GCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTTATTGTTAT

TGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAG
AAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCAT
AGGACAATCGCTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAG
GCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCC
CTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTT

ÄGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACC CCÄGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTAC CCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGA GCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACT TTTGGATTTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCG

TACTTTCAGAGCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCCGGGCTGGGCGGATGATGAGGG
CCCAGTGAGGCGCCAAGGGAAGGTCACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCA
CCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGA
GGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGC
CTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCAT
[T,C]

TCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGA
GGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCCGACCTCGT
AGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCG
TGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTT
ATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTT

FIG.3-34

[T,C]
CTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCC
CCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAAC
AGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCC
TGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTATTGTT
ATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTTAATAAA

GTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT
CACGCGCCTCTACGACTACCAGGAAGCAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT
CACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA
GCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGATCCGGGCCATGCA
CTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCA
GAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCA

GGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCC

AGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTG

ACGATGCCTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGG

CCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGA

AGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCC

[G,A]

GTCAGAGCAGGCCTCACTGAGGTGACATGACATTTAAGCATAAACATGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGCCTGAGCTGTCTTAGGCTTCCGGGGCAGCCAAGCCATTTCCGTGGCACTAGGAGCCTGGTGTTTCCGATTCCACCTTTGATAACTGCATTTTCTCTAAGATATGGGAGGAAGTTTTTCTCCTATTGTTTTTAAGTATTAACTCCAGCTAGTCCAGCCTTGTTATAGTGTTACCTAATCTTTATAGCAAATATATGAGGTACCGGTAACATTATGCCCATTTCTCACAGAGGCACCT

FIG.3-35

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o de la començación de la francia de la començación de la començación de la començación de la començación de l O començación de la c TOWATTO ENGLISH CANAD TATA THE FOR THE EXCENTED AND TATAL ACTGATGGCTCAAAGGGTGTGAAAAAGTCAGTGATGCTCCCCCTTTCTACTCCAGATCCT GTCCTTCCTGGAGCAAGGTTGAGGGAGTAGGTTTTGAAGAGTCCCTTAATATGTGGTGGA ACAGGCCAGGAGTTAGAGAAAGGGCTGGCTTCTGTTTACCTGCTCACTGGCTCTAGCCAG CCCAGGGACCACATCAATGTGAGAGGAAGCCTCCACCTCATGTTTTCAAACTTAATACTG 

[C,A]AGGAAGAGGCTGGGGGACTAGAAAGAGGCCCTGCCCTCTAGAAAGCTCAGATCTTGGCTT CTGTTACTCATACTCGGGTGGGCTCCTTAGTCAGATGCCTAAAACATTTTGCCTAAAGCT : GGAGTCTCAGCAATCTCTTGGTCTTGGCTTCATGGCAACCACTGCTCACCCTTCAACATG CCTGGTTTAGGCAGCAGCTTGGGCTGGGAAGAGGTGGTGGCAGAGTCTCAAAGCTGAGAT

CGTCACCCACCCAACCCCTGCCGCACTCCAGCCTTTAACAAGGGCTGTCTAGATATT CATTTTAACTACCTCCACCTTGGAAACAATTGCTGAAGGGGAGAGGATTTGCAATGACCA ACCACCTTGTTGGGACGCCTGCACACCTGTCTTTCCTGCTTCAACCTGAAAGATTCCTGA TGATGATAATCTGGACACAGAAGCCGGGCACGGTGGCTCTAGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCTCAGCAGGTGGATCACCTGAGATCAAGAGTTTGAGAACAGCCTGACCAACA [A,T]

GGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCAGGTGTGGTGGCACATACCTG TAATCCCAGCTACTCTGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCACAAGGCAGAGGT TGCAGTGAGGCGAGATCATGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGTGCAACAAGAGCCAAACTCCAT CTCAAAAAAAAAA

FIG.3-36

# ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES

#### TO THE THE THELD OF THE INVENTION CONTROL OF

The present invention is in the field of kinase proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, recombinant DNA molecules, and protein production. The present invention specifically provides novel peptides and proteins that effect protein phosphorylation and nucleic acid molecules encoding such peptide and protein molecules, all of which are useful in the development of human therapeutics and diagnostic compositions and methods.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Lil bes Life id a Protein Kinases 🗽

Kinases regulate many different cell proliferation, differentiation, and signaling processes by adding phosphate groups to proteins. Uncontrolled signaling has been implicated in a variety of disease conditions including inflammation, cancer, arteriosclerosis, and psoriasis. Reversible protein phosphorylation is the main strategy for 25 controlling activities of eukaryotic cells. It is estimated that more than 1000 of the 10,000 proteins active in a typical mammalian cell are phosphorylated. The high energy phosphate, which drives activation, is generally transferred from adenosine triphosphate molecules (ATP) to a particular protein by protein kinases and removed from that protein by protein phosphatases. Phosphorylation occurs in response to extracellular signals (hormones, neurotransmitters, growth and differentiation factors, etc), cell cycle checkpoints, and environmental or nutritional stresses and is roughly analogous to turning on a molecular switch. When the switch goes on, the appropriate protein kinase activates a metabolic enzyme, regulatory protein, receptor, cytoskeletal protein, ion channel or pump, or transcription factor.

The kinases comprise the largest known protein group, a superfamily of enzymes with widely varied functions and specificities. They are usually named after their substrate, their regulatory molecules, or some aspect of a mutant phenotype. With regard to substrates, the protein kinases may be roughly divided into two groups; those that phos- 45 phorylate tyrosine residues (protein tyrosine kinases, PTK) and those that phosphorylate serine or threonine residues (serine/threonine kinases, STK). A few protein kinases have dual specificity and phosphorylate threonine and tyrosine residues. Almost all kinases contain a similar 250-300 50 amino acid catalytic domain. The N-terminal domain, which contains subdomains I-IV, generally folds into a two-lobed structure, which binds and orients the ATP (or GTP) donor molecule. The larger C terminal lobe, which contains subdomains VI A-XI, binds the protein substrate and carries out 55 the transfer of the gamma phosphate from ATP to the hydroxyl group of a serine, threonine, or tyrosine residue. Subdomain V spans the two lobes.

The kinases may be categorized into families by the different amino acid sequences (generally between 5 and 60 100 residues) located on either side of, or inserted into loops of, the kinase domain. These added amino acid sequences allow the regulation of each kinase as it recognizes and interacts with its target protein. The primary structure of the kinase domains is conserved and can be further subdivided 65 into 11 subdomains. Each of the 11 subdomains contains specific residues and motifs or patterns of amino acids that

are characteristic of that subdomain and are highly conserved (Hardie, G. and Hanks, S. (1995) The Protein Kinase Facts Books, Vol 1:7-20 Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.). The second messenger dependent protein kinases primarily mediate the effects of second messengers such as cyclic AMP!(cAMP), cyclic GMP, inositol triphosphate, phosphatidylinositol, 3,4,5-triphosphate, cyclic-ADPribose, arachidonic acid, diacylglycerol and calcium-calmodulin. The cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinases (PKA) are important members of the STK family. Cyclic-AMP is an intracellular mediator of hormone action in all prokaryotic and animal cells that have been studied. Such hormoneinduced cellular responses include thyroid hormone secretion, cortisol secretion, progesterone secretion, glyco-15 gen breakdown, bone resorption, and regulation of heart rate and force of heart muscle contraction. PKA is found in all animal cells and is thought to account for the effects of cyclic-AMP in most of these cells. Altered PKA expression is implicated in a variety of disorders and diseases including cancer, thyroid disorders, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and cardiovascular disease (Isselbacher, K. J. et al. (1994) Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, McGraw-Hill, New ork, N.Y., pp. 416–431, 1887). Calcium-calmodulin (CaM) dependent protein kinases are York, N.Y., pp. 416-431, 1887).

also members of STK family. Calmodulin is a calcium receptor that mediates many calcium regulated processes by binding to target proteins in response to the binding of calcium. The principle target protein in these processes is CaM dependent protein kinases. CaM-kinases are involved in regulation of smooth muscle contraction (MLC kinase), glycogen breakdown (phosphorylase kinase), and neurotransmission (CaM kinase I and CaM kinase II). CaM kinase I phosphorylates a variety of substrates including the neurotransmitter related proteins synapsin I and II, the gene transcription regulator, CREB, and the cystic fibrosis conductance regulator protein, CFTR (Haribabu, B. et al. (1995) EMBO Journal 14:3679-86). CaM II kinase also phosphorylates synapsin at different sites, and controls the synthesis of catecholamines in the brain through phosphorylation and activation of tyrosine hydroxylase. Many of the CaM kinases are activated by phosphorylation in addition to binding to CaM. The kinase may autophosphorylate itself, or be phosphorylated by another kinase as part of a "kinase

Another ligand-activated protein kinase is 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) (Gao, G. et al. (1996) J. Biol Chem. 15:8675-81). Mammalian AMPK is a regulator of fatty acid and sterol synthesis through phosphorylation of the enzymes acetyl-CoA carboxylase and hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase and mediates responses of these pathways to cellular stresses such as heat shock and depletion of glucose and ATP. AMPK is a heterotimeric complex comprised of a catalytic alpha subunit and two non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits that are believed to regulate the activity of the alpha subunit. Subunits of AMPK have a much wider distribution in non-lipogenic tissues such as brain, heart, spleen, and lung than expected. This distribution suggests that its role may extend beyond regulation of lipid metabolism alone.

The mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAP) are also members of the STK family. MAP kinases also regulate intracellular signaling pathways. They mediate signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus via phosphorylation cascades. Several subgroups have been identified, and each manifests different substrate specificities and responds to distinct extracellular stimuli (Egan, S. E. and Weinberg, R. A. (1993) Nature 365:781-783). MAP kinase signaling

pathways are present in mammalian cells as well as in yeast. The extracellular stimuli that activate mammalian pathways include epidermal growth factor (EGF), ultraviolet light, hyperosmolar medium, heat shock, endotoxic lipopolysaccharide (LPS), and pro-inflammatory cytokines such as 5 tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin-1 (IL-1).

PRK (proliferation related kinase) is a serum/cytokine inducible STK that is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and cell proliferation in human megakaroytic cells (Li, B. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:19402-8). PRK is related to the polo (derived from humans polo gene) family of STKs implicated in cell division. PRK is downregulated in lung tumor tissue and may be a proto-oncogene whose deregulated expression in normal tissue leads to oncogenic transformation. Altered MAP kinase expression is implicated in a variety of disease conditions including cancer, inflammation, immune disorders, and disorders affecting growth and development.

The cyclin-dependent protein kinases (CDKs) are another group of STKs that control the progression of cells through the cell cycle. Cyclins are small regulatory proteins that act by binding to and activating CDKs that then trigger various phases of the cell cycle by phosphorylating and activating selected proteins involved in the mitotic process. CDKs are unique in that they require multiple inputs to become activated. In addition to the binding of cyclin, CDK activation requires the phosphorylation of a specific threonine residue and the dephosphorylation of a specific tyrosine residue.

Protein tyrosine kinases, PTKs, specifically phosphory-late tyrosine residues on their target proteins and may be divided into transmembrane, receptor PTKs and nontransmembrane, non-receptor PTKs. Transmembrane protein-tyrosine kinases are receptors for most growth factors. Binding of growth factor to the receptor activates the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to selected tyrosine side chains of the receptor and other specific proteins. Growth factors (GF) associated with receptor PTKs include; epidermal GF, platelet-derived GF, fibroblast GF, hepatocyte GF, insulin and insulin-like GFs, nerve GF, vascular endothelial GF, and macrophage colony stimulating factor.

Non-receptor PTKs lack transmembrane regions and, instead, form complexes with the intracellular regions of cell surface receptors. Such receptors that function through non-receptor PTKs include those for cytokines, hormones (growth hormone and prolactin) and antigen-specific receptors on T and B lymphocytes.

Many of these PTKs were first identified as the products of mutant oncogenes in cancer cells where their activation 50 was no longer subject to normal cellular controls. In fact, about one third of the known oncogenes encode PTKs, and it is well known that cellular transformation (oncogenesis) is often accompanied by increased tyrosine phosphorylation activity (Carbonneau H and Tonks NK (1992) Annu. Rev. 55 Cell. Biol. 8:463-93). Regulation of PTK activity may therefore an important strategy in controlling some types of cancer.

#### LIM Domain Kinases

The novel human protein, and encoding gene, provided by the present invention is related to the family of serine/ threonine kinases in general, particularly LIM domain kinases (LIMK), and shows the highest degree of similarity to LIMK2, and the LIMK2b isoforn (Genbank gi8051618) in particular (see the amino acid sequence alignment of the protein of the present invention against LIMK2b provided in

FIG. 2). LIMK proteins generally have serine/threonine kinase activity. The protein of the present invention may be a novel alternative splice form of the art-known protein provided in Genbank gi805161; however, the structure of the gene provided by the present invention is different from the art-known gene of gi8051618 and the first exon of the gene of the present invention is novel, suggesting a novel gene rather than an alternative splice form. Furthermore, the protein of the present invention lacks an LIM domain relative to gi8051618. The protein of the present invention does contain the kinase catalytic domain.

Approximately 40 LIM proteins, named for the LIM domains they contain, are known to exist in eukaryotes. LIM domains are conserved, cystein-rich structures that contain 2 zinc fingers that are thought to modulate protein-protein interactions. LIMK1 and LIMK2 are members of a LIM subfamily characterized by 2 N-terminal LIM domains and a C-terminal protein kinase domain. LIMK1 and LIMK2 mRNA expression varies greatly between different tissues. The protein kinase domains of LIMK1 and LIMK2 contain a unique sequence motif comprising Asp-Leu-Asn-Ser-His-Asn in subdomain VIB and a strongly basic insert between subdomains VII and VIII (Okano et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270 (52), 31321-31330 (1995)). The protein kinase domain present in LIMKs is significantly different than other kinase domains, sharing about 32% identity.

LIMK is activated by ROCK (a downstream effector of Rho) via phosphorylation. LIMK then phosphorylates cofilin, which inhibits its actin-depolymerizing activity, thereby leading to Rho-induced reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (Mackawa et al., Science 285: 895-898, 1999).

The LIMK2a and LIMK2b alternative transcript forms are differentially expressed in a tissue-specific manner and are generated by variation in transcriptional initiation utilizing alternative promoters. LIMK2a contains 2 LIM domains, a PDZ domain (a domain that functions in protein-protein interactions targeting the protein to the submembranous compartment), and a kinase domain; whereas LIMK2b just has 1.5 LIM domains. Alteration of LIMK2a and LIMK2b regulation has been observed in some cancer cell lines (Osada et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 229: 582-589, 1996).

For a further review of LIMK proteins, see Nomoto et at, Gene 236 (2), 259-271 (1999).

Kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/ threonine kinase subfamily, are a major target for drug action and development. Accordingly, it is valuable to the field of pharmaceutical development to identify and characterize previously unknown members of this subfamily of kinase proteins. The present invention advances the state of the art by providing previously unidentified human kinase proteins that have homology to members of the serine/ threonine kinase subfamily.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based in part on the identification of amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase 60 subfamily, as well as allelic variants and other mammalian orthologs thereof. These unique peptide sequences, and nucleic acid sequences that encode these peptides, can be used as models for the development of human therapeutic targets, aid in the identification of therapeutic proteins, and serve as targets for the development of human therapeutic agents that modulate kinase activity in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1

indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland, sultipping a constitution of the constitution of th

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE SHEETS 2000.

FIG. 1 provides the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA molecule that encodes the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:1) In addition, structure and funcstional information is provided, such as ATG start, stop and tissue distribution, where available, that allows one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this · molecular sequence. Experimental data as provided in FIG. · 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland, was a second survival at matchine

FIG. 2 provides the predicted amino acid sequence of the kinase of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:2) In addition structure and functional information such as protein family, function, and modification sites is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. As

FIG. 3 provides genomic sequences that span the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:3) In addition structure and functional information, 25 such as intron/exon structure, promoter location, etc., is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

## General Description

The present invention is based on the sequencing of the human genome. During the sequencing and assembly of the human genome, analysis of the sequence information revealed previously unidentified fragments of the human genome that encode peptides that share structural and/or 40 sequence homology to protein/peptide/domains identified and characterized within the art as being a kinase protein or part of a kinase protein and are related to the serine/ threonine kinase subfamily. Utilizing these sequences, additional genomic sequences were assembled and transcript 45 and/or cDNA sequences were isolated and characterized. Based on this analysis, the present invention provides amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, nucleic acid sequences in the form of transcript sequences, cDNA 50 sequences and/or genomic sequences that encode these kinase peptides and proteins, nucleic acid variation (allelic information), tissue distribution of expression, and information about the closest art known protein/peptide/domain that has structural or sequence homology to the kinase of the 55 present invention.

In addition to being previously unknown, the peptides that are provided in the present invention are selected based on their ability to be used for the development of commercially important products and services. Specifically, the present 60 peptides are selected based on homology and/or structural relatedness to known kinase proteins of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily and the expression pattern observed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates exprestissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The art has clearly established the commercial importance of

" members of this family of proteins and proteins that have expression patterns similar to that of the present gene. Some of the more specific features of the peptides of the present invention, and the uses thereof, are described herein, par-5 ticularly in the Background of the Invention and in the annotation provided in the Figures, and/or are known within the art for each of the known serine/threonine kinase family or subfamily of kinase proteins.

## Specific Embodiments

#### ਕਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਰ ਅੰਗਰ Peptide Molecules ਅਤੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸੰਭਾ

The present invention provides nucleic acid sequences that encode protein molecules that have been identified as being members of the kinase family of proteins and are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (protein sequences are provided in FIG. 2, transcript/cDNA sequences are provided in FIG. 1 and genomic sequences are provided in FIG. 3). The peptide sequences provided in FIG. 2, as well as the obvious variants described herein, particularly allelic variants as identified herein and using the information in FIG. 3, will be referred herein as the kinase peptides of the present invention, kinase peptides, or peptides/proteins of the present invention.

The present invention provides isolated peptide and protein molecules that consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise the amino acid sequences of the kinase peptides disclosed in the FIG. 2, (encoded by the nucleic acid molecule shown in FIG. 1, transcript/cDNA or FIG. 3, genomic sequence), as well as all obvious variants of these peptides that are within the art to make and use. Some of these variants are described in detail below.

() As used herein, a peptide is said to be "isolated" or "purified" when it is substantially free of cellular material or free of chemical precursors or other chemicals. The peptides of the present invention can be purified to homogeneity or other degrees of purity. The level of purification will be based on the intended use. The critical feature is that the preparation allows for the desired function of the peptide, even if in the presence of considerable amounts of other components (the features of an isolated nucleic acid molecule is discussed below). The Emphasis are

In some uses, "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of the peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) other proteins (i.e., contaminating protein), less than about 20% other proteins, less than about 10% other proteins, or less than about 5% other proteins. When the peptide is recombinantly produced, it can also be substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20% of the volume of the protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the peptide in which it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in its synthesis. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the kinase peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 20% chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 10% chemical precursors or other chemicals, or less than about 5% chemical precursors or other chemicals.

The isolated kinase peptide can be purified from cells that sion in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous 65 naturally express it, purified from cells that have been altered to express it (recombinant), or synthesized using known protein synthesis methods. Experimental data as

provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. For example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding the kinase peptide is cloned into an expression vector, the expression vector introduced into a 5 host cell and the protein expressed in the host cell. The protein can then be isolated from the cells by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. Many of these techniques are described in detail below.

elow. Accordingly, the present invention provides proteins that consist of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/ cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genornic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). The amino acid sequence of such a protein is provided in FIG. 2. A protein consists of an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is the final amino acid sequence of the protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that consist essentially of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein consists essentially of an amino 25 acid sequence when such an amino acid sequence is present with only a few additional amino acid residues, for example from about 1 to about 100 or so additional residues, typically from 1 to about 20 additional residues in the final protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that comprise the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/ cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein comprises an amino acid sequence 35 when the amino acid sequence is at least part of the final amino acid sequence of the protein. In such a fashion, the protein can be only the peptide or have additional amino acid molecules, such as amino acid residues (contiguous encoded sequence) that are naturally associated with it or heterologous amino acid residues/peptide sequences. Such a protein can have a few additional amino acid residues or can comprise several hundred or more additional amino acids. The preferred classes of proteins that are comprised of the kinase peptides of the present invention are the naturally occurring mature proteins. A brief description of how various types of these proteins can be made/isolated is provided bclow.

The kinase peptides of the present invention can be attached to heterologous sequences to form chimeric or 50 fusion proteins. Such chimeric and fusion proteins comprise a kinase peptide operatively linked to a heterologous protein having an amino acid sequence not substantially homologous to the kinase peptide. "Operatively linked" indicates that the kinase peptide and the heterologous protein are 55 acid "homology"). The percent identity between the two fused in-frame. The heterologous protein can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the kinase peptide.

In some uses, the fusion protein does not affect the activity of the kinase peptide per se. For example, the fusion protein can include, but is not limited to, enzymatic fusion 60 proteins, for example beta-galactosidase fusions, yeast twohybrid GAL fusions, poly-His fusions, MYC-tagged, HI-tagged and Ig fusions. Such fusion proteins, particularly poly-His fusions, can facilitate the purification of recombinant kinase peptide. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian 65 Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D. W., ed., Acahost cells), expression and/or secretion of a protein can be increased by using a heterologous signal sequence.

A chimeric or fusion protein can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different protein sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST protein). A kinase peptide-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the kinase peptide.

As mentioned above, the present invention also provides and enables obvious variants of the amino acid sequence of the proteins of the present invention, such as naturally occurring mature forms of the peptide, allelic/sequence variants of the peptides, non-naturally occurring recombinantly derived variants of the peptides, and orthologs and paralogs of the peptides. Such variants can readily be generated using art-known techniques in the fields of recombinant nucleic acid technology and protein biochemistry. It is understood, however, that variants exclude any amino acid sequences disclosed prior to the invention.

Such variants can readily be identified/made using molecular techniques and the sequence information disclosed herein. Further, such variants can readily be distinguished from other peptides based on sequence and/or structural homology to the kinase peptides of the present invention. The degree of homology/identity present will be based primarily on whether the peptide is a functional variant or non-functional variant, the amount of divergence present in the paralog family and the evolutionary distance between the orthologs.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and nonhomologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the length of a reference sequence is aligned for comparison purposes. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "identity" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity and similarity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. (Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: demic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G.,

eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M. Stockton Press, New York, 1991). In bill a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at http://www.gcg.com), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and 10 a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (Devereux, J., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 12(1):387 (1984)) (available at http://www.gcg.com), using a NWSgapdna CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. 20 Myers and W. Miller (CABIOS, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present 25 invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against sequence databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (J. Mol. 30 Biol. 215:403-10 (1990)). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score=100, wordlength-12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST 35 program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the proteins of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (Nucleic Acids Res. 25(17):3389-3402 (1997)). When uti- 40 lizing BLAST and gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used.

Full-length pre-processed forms, as well as mature processed forms, of proteins that comprise one of the peptides 45 of the present invention can readily be identified as having complete sequence identity to one of the kinase peptides of the present invention as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present 50 invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

Allelic variants of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as being a human protein having a high degree (significant) of sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. Genetic locus can readily be determined based on the genomic information provided in FIG. 3, such as the genomic sequence mapped to the reference human. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is 65 supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. As used herein, two proteins (or a region of

the proteins) have significant homology when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous. A significantly homologous amino acid sequence, according to the present invention, will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under stringent conditions as more fully described below.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Paralogs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide, as being encoded by a gene from humans, and as having similar activity or function. Two proteins will typically be considered paralogs when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 60% or greater, and more typically at least about 70% or greater homology through a given region or domain. Such paralogs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions as more fully described below.

Orthologs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by a gene from another organism. Preferred orthologs will be isolated from mammals, preferredly primates, for the development of human therapeutic targets and agents. Such orthologs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions, as more fully described below, depending on the degree of relatedness of the two organisms yielding the proteins.

Non-naturally occurring variants of the kinase peptides of the present invention can readily be generated using recombinant techniques. Such variants include, but are not limited to deletions, additions and substitutions in the amino acid sequence of the kinase peptide. For example, one class of substitutions are conserved amino acid substitution. Such substitutions are those that substitute a given amino acid in a kinase peptide by another amino acid of like characteristics. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu, and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln; exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg; and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Guidance concerning which amino acid changes are likely to be phenotypically silent are found in Bowie et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990).

Variant kinase peptides can be fully functional or can lack function in one or more activities, e.g. ability to bind substrate, ability to phosphorylate substrate, ability to mediate signaling, etc. Fully functional variants typically contain only conservative variation or variation in non-critical residues or in non-critical regions. FIG. 2 provides the result of protein analysis and can be used to identify critical domains/ regions. Functional variants can also contain substitution of similar amino acids that result in no change or an insignificant change in function. Alternatively, such substitutions may positively or negatively affect function to some degree.

Non-functional variants typically contain one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, inversions, or truncation or a substitution, insertion, inversion, or deletion in a critical residue or critical region.

Amino acids that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (Cunningham et al., Science 244:1081-1085 (1989)), particularly using the results provided in FIG. 2. The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as kinase activity or in assays such as an in vitro proliferative activity. Sites that are critical for binding partner/substrate binding can also be determined by structural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith et al., J. Mol. Biol. 224:899-904 (1992); de Vos et al. Science 255:306-312 (1992)).

The present invention further provides fragments of the kinase peptides, in addition to proteins and peptides that comprise and consist of such fragments, particularly those comprising the residues identified in FIG. 2. The fragments to which the invention pertains, however, are not to be construed as encompassing fragments that may be disclosed publicly prior to the present invention.

As used herein, a fragment comprises at least 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, or more contiguous amino acid residues from a kinase peptide. Such fragments can be chosen based on the ability to retain one or more of the biological activities of the kinase peptide or could be chosen for the ability to perform a function, e.g. bind a substrate or act as an immunogen. Particularly important fragments are biologically active fragments, peptides that are, for example, about 8 or more amino acids in length. Such fragments will typically comprise a domain or motif of the kinase peptide, e.g., active site, a transmembrane domain or a substrate-binding domain. Further, possible fragments include, but are not limited to, domain or motif containing fragments, soluble peptide fragments, and fragments containing immunogenic structures. Predicted domains and functional sites are readily identifiable by computer programs well known and readily available to those of skill in the art (e.g., PROSITE analysis). The results of one such analysis are provided in FIG. 2.

Polypeptides often contain amino acids other than the 20 amino acids commonly referred to as the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Further, many amino acids, including the terminal amino acids, may be modified by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational modifications, or by chemical modification techniques well known in the art. Common modifications that occur naturally in kinase peptides are described in basic texts, detailed monographs, and the research literature, and they are well known to those of skill in the art (some of these features are identified in FIG. 2).

Known modifications include, but are not limited to, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphotidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent crosslinks, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma carboxylation, 65 glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pro-

teolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.

Such modifications are well known to those of skill in the art and have been described in great detail in the scientific literature. Several particularly common modifications, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gammacarboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and 10 ADP-ribosylation, for instance, are described in most basic texts, such as Proteins—Structure and Molecular Properties, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993). Many detailed reviews are available on this subject, such as by Wold, F. Posttranslational Covalent Modification of Proteins, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al. (Meth. Enzymol. 182: 626-646 (1990)) and Rattan et al. (Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 663:48-62 (1992)).

Accordingly, the kinase peptides of the present invention also encompass derivatives or analogs in which a substituted amino acid residue is not one encoded by the genetic code, in which a substituent group is included, in which the mature kinase peptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the kinase peptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or in which the additional amino acids are fused to the mature kinase peptide, such as a leader or secretory sequence or a sequence for purification of the mature kinase peptide or a pro-protein sequence.

#### Protein/Peptide Uses

The proteins of the present invention can be used in substantial and specific assays related to the functional information provided in the Figures; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its binding partner or ligand) in biological fluids; and as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state). Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein or ligand (such as, for example, in a kinase-effector protein interaction or kinase-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the binding partner/ligand so as to develop a system to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Any or all of these uses are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as commercial products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S. L. and A. R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

The potential uses of the peptides of the present invention are based primarily on the source of the protein as well as the class/action of the protein. For example, kinases isolated from humans and their human/mammalian orthologs serve as targets for identifying agents for use in mammalian therapeutic applications, e.g. a human drug, particularly in modulating a biological or pathological response in a cell or tissue that expresses the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant

brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. A large percentage of pharmaceutical agents are being developed that modulate the activity of kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (see Background of the Invention). The structural and functional information provided in the Background and Figures provide specific and substantial uses for the molecules of the present invention, particularly in combination with the expression information provided in FIG. 1. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Such uses can readily be determined using the information provided herein, that which is known in the art, 15 and routine experimentation.

The proteins of the present invention (including variants and fragments that may have been disclosed prior to the present invention) are useful for biological assays related to kinases that are related to members of the serine/threonine 20 kinase subfamily. Such assays involve any of the known kinase functions or activities or properties useful for diagnosis and treatment of kinase-related conditions that are specific for the subfamily of kinases that the one of the present invention belongs to, particularly in cells and tissues 25 that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in · FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In 30 addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

The proteins of the present invention are also usefull in drug screening assays, in cell-based or cell-free systems. — Cell-based systems can be native, i.e., cells that normally 35 express the kinase, as a biopsy or expanded in cell culture. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. In an alternate embodiment, cell-based assays involve recombinant host cells-expressing the kinase protein.

The polypeptides can be used to identify compounds that modulate kinase activity of the protein in its natural state or an altered form that causes a specific disease or pathology associated with the kinase. Both the kinases of the present invention and appropriate variants and fragments can be used in high-throughput screens to assay candidate compounds for the ability to bind to the kinase. These compounds can be further screened against a functional kinase to determine the effect of the compound on the kinase activity. Further, these compounds can be tested in animal or invertebrate systems to determine activity/effectiveness. Compounds can be identified that activate (agonist) or inactivate (antagonist) the kinase to a desired degree.

Further, the proteins of the present invention can be used 55 to screen a compound for the ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the kinase protein and a molecule that normally interacts with the kinase protein, e.g. a substrate or a component of the signal pathway that the kinase protein normally interacts (for example, another kinase). Such 60 assays typically include the steps of combining the kinase protein with a candidate compound under conditions that allow the kinase protein, or fragment, to interact with the target molecule, and to detect the formation of a complex between the protein and the target or to detect the biochemical consequence of the interaction with the kinase protein and the target, such as any of the associated effects of signal

transduction such as protein phosphorylation, cAMP turnover, and adenylate cyclase activation, etc.

Candidate compounds include, for example, 1) peptides such as soluble peptides, including Ig-tailed fusion peptides and members of random peptide libraries (see, e.g., Lam et al., Nature 354:82-84 (1991); Houghten et al., Nature 354:84-86 (1991)) and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular libraries made of D- and/or L-configuration amino acids; 2) phosphopeptides (e.g., members of random and partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries, see, e.g., Songyang et al., Cell 72:767-778 (1993)); 3) antibodies (e.g., polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-diotypic, chimeric, and single chain antibodies as well as Fab, F(ab)<sub>2</sub>, Fab expression library fragments, and epitope-binding fragments of antibodies); and 4) small organic and inorganic molecules (e.g., molecules obtained from combinatorial and natural product libraries).

One candidate compound is a soluble fragment of the receptor that competes for substrate binding. Other candidate compounds include mutant kinases or appropriate fragments containing mutations that affect kinase function and thus compete for substrate. Accordingly, a fragment that competes for substrate, for example with a higher affinity, or a fragment that binds substrate but does not allow release, is encompassed by the invention.

The invention further includes other end point assays to identify compounds that modulate (stimulate or inhibit) kinase activity. The assays typically involve an assay of events in the signal transduction pathway that indicate kinase activity. Thus, the phosphorylation of a substrate, activation of a protein, a change in the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein dependent signal cascade can be assayed.

Any of the biological or biochemical functions mediated by the kinase can be used as an endpoint assay. These include all of the biochemical or biochemical/biological events described herein, in the references cited herein, incorporated by reference for these endpoint assay targets, and other functions known to those of ordinary skill in the art or that can be readily identified using the information provided in the Figures, particularly FIG. 2. Specifically, a biological function of a cell or tissues that expresses the kinase can be assayed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Binding and/or activating compounds can also be screened by using chimeric kinase proteins in which the amino terminal extracellular domain, or parts thereof, the entire transmembrane domain or subregions, such as any of the seven transmembrane segments or any of the intracellular or extracellular loops and the carboxy terminal intracellular domain, or parts thereof, can be replaced by heterologous domains or subregions. For example, a substrate-binding region can be used that interacts with a different substrate then that which is recognized by the native kinase. Accordingly, a different set of signal transduction components is available as an end-point assay for activation. This allows for assays to be performed in other than the specific host cell from which the kinase is derived.

The proteins of the present invention are also useful in competition binding assays in methods designed to discover compounds that interact with the kinase (e.g. binding part-

ners and/or ligands). Thus, a compound is exposed to a kinase polypeptide under conditions that allow the compound to bind or to otherwise interact with the polypeptide. Soluble kinase polypeptide is also added to the mixture. If the test compound interacts with the soluble kinase polypeptide, it decreases the amount of complex formed or activity from the kinase target. This type of assay is particularly useful in cases in which compounds are sought that interact with specific regions of the kinase. Thus, the soluble polypeptide that competes with the target kinase region is designed to contain peptide sequences corresponding to the region of interest.

To perform cell free drug screening assays, it is sometimes desirable to immobilize either the kinase protein, or fragment, or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexes from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay.

Techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can be used in the drug screening assays. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that 20 allows the protein to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the cell lysates (e.g., 35Slabeled) and the candidate compound, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads are washed to remove any unbound label, and the matrix immobilized and radiolabel determined 30 directly, or in the supernatant after the complexes are dissociated. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, separated by SDS-PAGE, and the level of kinase-binding protein found in the bead fraction quantitated from the gel using standard electrophoretic techniques. For 35 example, either the polypeptide or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin using techniques well known in the art. Alternatively, antibodies reactive with the protein but which do not interfere with binding of the protein to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and the protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Preparations of a kinase-binding protein and a candidate compound are incubated in the kinase protein-presenting wells and the amount of complex trapped in the well can be quantitated. Methods 45 for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the kinase protein target molecule, or which are reactive with kinase protein and compete with the target molecule, as well 50 as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the target molecule.

Agents that modulate one of the kinases of the present invention can be identified using one or more of the above assays, alone or in combination. It is generally preferable to 55 use a cell-based or cell free system first and then confirm activity in an animal or other model system. Such model systems are well known in the art and can readily be employed in this context.

Modulators of kinase protein activity identified according 60 to these drug screening assays can be used to treat a subject with a disorder mediated by the kinase pathway, by treating cells or tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant 65 and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. These methods of treatment include the steps of administering a modulator of

kinase activity in a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need of such treatment, the modulator being identified as described herein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the kinase proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) Cell 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) Biotechniques 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) Oncogene 8:1693/1696; and Brent WO94110300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with the kinase and are involved in kinase activity. Such kinase-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the kinase proteins of a kinase-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such kinase-binding proteins are likely to be kinase inhibitors.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNAbinding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for a kinase protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, in vivo, forming a kinase-dependent complex, the DNAbinding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the kinase protein.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a kinase-modulating agent, an antisense kinase nucleic acid molecule, a kinase-specific antibody, or a kinase-binding partner) can be used in an animal or other model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal or other model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

The kinase proteins of the present invention are also useful to provide a target for diagnosing a disease or predisposition to disease mediated by the peptide. Accordingly, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence, or levels of, the protein (or encoding mRNA) in a cell, tissue, or organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method involves contacting a biological sample with a compound capable of interacting with the kinase protein such that the interaction can be detected. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

One agent for detecting a protein in a sample is an antibody capable of selectively binding to protein. A bio-

logical sample includes tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids represent within a subject. The work of the second to the first

The peptides of the present invention also provide targets for diagnosing active protein activity, disease, or predispo- 5 genotyping, specific polymorphic peptides could be identisition to disease, in a patient having a variant peptide, particularly activities and conditions that are known for other members of the family of proteins to which the present one belongs. Thus, the peptide can be isolated from a biological sample and assayed for the presence of a genetic, IIO FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, mutation that results in aberrant peptide. This includes amino acid substitution, deletion, insertion, rearrangement, (as the result of aberrant splicing events), and inappropriate post-translational modification. Analytic methods include altered electrophoretic mobility, altered tryptic peptide 15 digest, altered kinase activity in cell-based or cell-free assay, alteration in substrate or antibody-binding pattern, altered isoelectric point, direct amino acid sequencing, and any other of the known assay techniques useful for detecting mutations in a protein. Such an assay can be provided in a 20 single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

In vitro techniques for detection of peptide include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence using 25 a detection reagent, such as an antibody or protein binding agent. Alternatively, the peptide can be detected in vivo in a subject by introducing into the subject a labeled anti-peptide antibody or other types of detection agent. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose 30 presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques. Particularly useful are methods that detect the allelic variant of a peptide expressed in a subject and methods which detect fragments of a peptide in a sample. I was a sample

The peptides are also useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Pharmacogenomics deal with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See, e.g., Eichelbaum, M. (Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol. 40 23(10-11):983-985 (1996)), and Linder, M. W. (Clin. Chem. 43(2):254-266 (1997)). The clinical outcomes of these variations result in severe toxicity of therapeutic drugs in certain individuals or therapeutic failure of drugs in certain individuals as a result of individual variation in metabolism. 45 Thus, the genotype of the individual can determine the way a therapeutic compound acts on the body or the way the body metabolizes the compound. Further, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes effects both the intensity and duration of drug action. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the 50 individual permit the selection of effective compounds and effective dosages of such compounds for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment based on the individual's genotype. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms in some drug metabolizing enzymes has explained why some patients do 55 not obtain the expected drug effects, show an exaggerated drug effect, or experience serious toxicity from standard drug dosages. Polymorphisms can be expressed in the phenotype of the extensive metabolizer and the phenotype of the poor metabolizer. Accordingly, genetic polymorphism may lead to allelic protein variants of the kinase protein in which one or more of the kinase functions in one population is T different from those in another population. The peptides thus allow a target to ascertain a genetic predisposition that can affect treatment modality. Thus, in a ligand-based treatment, 65 polymorphism may give rise to amino terminal extracellular domains and/or other substrate-binding regions that are

as more or less active in substrate binding, and kinase activaition. Accordingly, substrate dosage would necessarily be modified to maximize the therapeutic effect within a given population containing a polymorphism. As an alternative to affed is entire teme to opposite affecte to one en contitue continue of

The peptides are also useful for treating a disorder characterized by an absence of, inappropriate, or unwanted expression of the protein. Experimental data as provided in ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Accordingly, methods for treatment include the use of the kinase protein or fragments.

#### residente de l'apprile de Antibodies (France 1916)

The invention also provides antibodies that selectively bind to one of the peptides of the present invention, a protein comprising such a peptide, as well as variants and fragments thereof. As used herein, an antibody selectively binds a target peptide when it binds the target peptide and does not significantly bind to unrelated proteins. An antibody is still considered to selectively bind a peptide even if it also binds to other proteins that are not substantially homologous with the target peptide so long as such proteins share homology with a fragment or domain of the peptide target of the antibody. In this case, it would be understood that antibody binding to the peptide is still selective despite some degree of cross-reactivity. If main anist annies is the fifty of the control of

As used herein, an antibody is defined in terms consistent with that recognized within the art: they are multi-subunit proteins produced by a mammalian organism in response to an antigen challenge. The antibodies of the present invention include polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies, as well as fragments of such antibodies, including, but not imited to, Fab or F(ab')2, and Fv fragments. and attacks

Many methods are known for generating and/or identifya ing antibodies to a given target peptide. Several such methods are described by Harlow, Antibodies, Cold Spring Harbor Press, (1989). Her a laterage seconds was

In general, to generate antibodies, an isolated peptide is used as an immunogen and is administered to a mammalian organism, such as a rat, rabbit or mouse. The full-length protein, an antigenic peptide fragment or a fusion protein can be used. Particularly important fragments are those covering functional domains, such as the domains identified in FIG. 2, and domain of sequence homology or divergence amongst the family, such as those that can readily be identified using protein alignment methods and as presented in the Figures.

Antibodies are preferably prepared from regions or discrete fragments of the kinase proteins. Antibodies can be prepared from any region of the peptide as described herein. However, preferred regions will include those involved in function/activity and/or kinase/binding partner interaction. FIG. 2 can be used to identify particularly important regions while sequence alignment can be used to identify conserved and unique sequence fragments.

An antigenic fragment will typically comprise at least 8 contiguous amino acid residues. The antigenic peptide can comprise, however, at least 10, 12, 14, 16 or more amino acid residues. Such fragments can be selected on a physical property, such as fragments correspond to regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions or can be selected based on sequence uniqueness (see FIG. 2).

Detection on an antibody of the present invention can be facilitated by coupling (i.e., physically linking) the antibody

to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, 5 β-galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine. The fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include <sup>125</sup>I, <sup>131</sup>I, <sup>35</sup>S or <sup>3</sup>H.

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The antibodies can be used to isolate one of the proteins of the present invention by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. The antibodies can facilitate the purification of the natural protein from cells and recombinantly produced protein expressed in host cells. In addition, such antibodies are useful to detect the presence of one of the proteins of the present invention in cells or tissues to determine the pattern of expression of the protein among various tissues in an organism and over the course of normal development. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Further, such antibodies mean be used to detect protein in situ, in vitro, or in a cell lysate or supernatant in order to evaluate the abundance and 35 pattern of expression. Also, such antibodies can be used to assess abnormal tissue distribution or abnormal expression during development or progression of a biological condition. Antibody detection of circulating fragments of the full length protein can be used to identify turnover.

Further, the antibodies can be used to assess expression in disease states such as in active stages of the disease or in an individual with a predisposition toward disease related to the protein's function. When a disorder is caused by an inappropriate tissue distribution, developmental expression, level of expression of the protein, or expressed/processed form, the antibody can be prepared against the normal protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. If a disorder is characterized by a specific mutation in the protein, antibodies specific for this mutant protein can be used to assay for the presence of the specific mutant protein.

The antibodies can also be used to assess normal and aberrant subcellular localization of cells in the various 55 tissues in an organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The diagnostic uses can be applied, not only in genetic testing, but also in monitoring a treatment 60 modality. Accordingly, where treatment is ultimately aimed at correcting expression level or the presence of aberrant sequence and aberrant tissue distribution or developmental expression, antibodies directed against the protein or relevant fragments can be used to monitor therapeutic efficacy. 65

Additionally, antibodies are useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Thus, antibodies prepared against polymorphic

c'proteins can be used to identify individuals that require modified treatment modalities. The antibodies are also useful as diagnostic tools as an immunological marker for aberrant protein analyzed by electrophoretic mobility, isoelectric point, tryptic peptide digest, and other physical assays known to those in the art.

The antibodies are also useful for tissue typing. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Thus, where a specific protein has been correlated with expression in a specific tissue, antibodies that are specific for this protein can be used to identify a tissue type.

The antibodies are also useful for inhibiting protein function, for example, blocking the binding of the kinase peptide to a binding partner such as a substrate. These uses can also be applied in a therapeutic context in which treatment involves inhibiting the protein's function. An antibody can be used, for example, to block binding, thus modulating (agonizing or antagonizing) the peptides activity. Antibodies can be prepared against specific fragments containing sites required for function or against intact protein that is associated with a cell or cell membrane. See FIG. 2 for structural information relating to the proteins of the present invention.

The invention also encompasses kits for using antibodies to detect the presence of a protein in a biological sample. The kit can comprise antibodies such as a labeled or labelable antibody and a compound or agent for detecting protein in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of protein in the sample; means for comparing the amount of protein in the sample with a standard; and instructions for use. Such a kit can be supplied to detect a single protein or epitope or can be configured to detect one of a multitude of epitopes, such as in an antibody detection array. Arrays are described in detail below for nuleic acid arrays and similar methods have been developed for antibody arrays.

#### Nucleic Acid Molecules

The present invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode a kinase peptide or protein of the present invention (cDNA, transcript and genomic sequence). Such nucleic acid molecules will consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes one of the kinase peptides of the present invention, an allelic variant thereof, or an ortholog or paralog thereof.

As used herein, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one that is separated from other nucleic acid present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. However, there can be some flanking nucleotide sequences, for example up to about 5KB, 4KB, 3KB, 2KB, or 1KB or less, particularly contiguous peptide encoding sequences and peptide encoding sequences within the same gene but separated by introns in the genomic sequence. The important point is that the nucleic acid is isolated from remote and unimportant flanking sequences such that it can be subjected to the specific manipulations described herein such as recombinant expression, preparation of probes and primers, and other uses specific to the nucleic acid sequences.

Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a transcript/cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. However, the nucleic acid molecule can be fused to other coding or regulatory sequences and still be considered isolated.

For example, recombinant DNA molecules contained in a vector are considered isolated. Further examples of isolated DNA molecules include recombinant DNA molecules maintained in heterologous host cells or purified (partially or substantially) DNA molecules in solution. Isolated RNA molecules include in vivo or in vitro RNA transcripts of the isolated DNA molecules of the present invention. Isolated nucleic acid molecules according to the present invention further include such molecules produced synthetically.

Accordingly, the present invention provides nucleic acid molecules that consist of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists of a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is the complete nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that consist essentially of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists essentially of a nucleotide sequence when such a nucleotide sequence is present with only a few additional nucleic acid residues in the final nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that comprise the nucleotide sequences shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is at least part of the final nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule. In such a fashion, the nucleic acid molecule can be only the nucleotide 40 sequence or have additional nucleic acid residues, such as nucleic acid residues that are naturally associated with it or heterologous nucleotide sequences. Such a nucleic acid molecule can have a few additional nucleotides or can comprises several hundred or more additional nucleotides. A brief description of how various types of these nucleic acid molecules can be readily made/isolated is provided below.

In FIGS. 1 and 3, both coding and non-coding sequences are provided. Because of the source of the present invention, humans genomic sequence (FIG. 3) and cDNA/transcript sequences (FIG. 1), the nucleic acid molecules in the Figures will contain genomic intronic sequences, 5' and 3' non-coding sequences, gene regulatory regions and non-coding intergenic sequences. In general such sequence features are either noted in FIGS. 1 and 3 or can readily be identified using computational tools known in the art. As discussed below, some of the non-coding regions, particularly gene regulatory elements such as promoters, are useful for a variety of purposes, e.g. control of heterologous gene expression, target for identifying gene activity modulating compounds, and are particularly claimed as fragments of the genomic sequence provided herein.

The isolated nucleic acid molecules can encode the mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids, or amino acids interior to the mature peptide 65 (when the mature form has more than one peptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of

a protein from precursor to a mature form, facilitate protein trafficking, prolong or shorten protein half-life or facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production, among tother things. As generally is the case in situ, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

As mentioned above, the isolated nucleic acid molecules include, but are not limited to, the sequence encoding the kinase peptide alone, the sequence encoding the mature peptide and additional coding sequences; such as a leader or secretory sequence (e.g., a pre-pro or pro-protein sequence), the sequence encoding the mature peptide, with or without the additional coding sequences, plus additional non-coding sequences, for example introns and non-coding 5' and 3' sequences such as transcribed but non-translated sequences, that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing (including splicing and polyadenylation signals), ribosome binding and stability of mRNA. In addition, the nucleic acid molecule may be fused to a marker sequence encoding, for example, a peptide that facilitates purification.

Isolated nucleic acid molecules can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, or in the form DNA, including cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced by chemical synthetic techniques or by a combination thereof. The nucleic acid, especially DNA, can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Single-stranded nucleic acid can be the coding strand (sense strand) or the non-coding strand (antisense strand).

The invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that encode fragments of the peptides of the present invention as well as nucleic acid molecules that encode obvious variants of the kinase proteins of the present invention that are described above. Such nucleic acid molecules may be naturally occurring, such as allelic variants (same locus), paralogs (different locus), and orthologs (different organism), or may be constructed by recombinant DNA methods or by chemical synthesis. Such non-naturally occurring variants may be made by mutagenesis techniques, including those applied to nucleic acid molecules, cells, or organisms. Accordingly, as discussed above, the variants can contain nucleotide substitutions, deletions, inversions and insertions. Variation can occur in either or both the coding and non-coding regions. The variations can produce both conservative and non-conservative amino acid substitutions.

The present invention further provides non-coding fragments of the nucleic acid molecules provided in FIGS. 1 and 3. Preferred non-coding fragments include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, enhancer sequences, gene modulating sequences and gene termination sequences. Such fragments are useful in controlling heterologous gene expression and in developing screens to identify genemodulating agents. A promoter can readily be identified as being 5' to the ATG start site in the genomic sequence provided in FIG. 3.

A fragment comprises a contiguous nucleotide sequence greater than 12 or more nucleotides. Further, a fragment could at least 30, 40, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length. The length of the fragment will be based on its intended use. For example, the fragment can encode epitope bearing regions of the peptide, or can be useful as DNA probes and primers. Such fragments can be isolated using the known nucleotide sequence to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled probe can then be used to screen a cDNA library, genomic DNA library, or mRNA to isolate nucleic acid corresponding to the coding region. Further, primers can be used in PCR reactions to clone specific regions of gene.

A probe/primer typically comprises substantially a purified oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide pair. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 20, 25, 40, 50 or more consecutive nucleotides.

Orthologs, homologs, and allelic variants can be identified using methods well known in the art. As described in the Peptide Section, these variants comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding a peptide that is typically 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a fragment of this sequence. Such nucleic acid molecules can readily be identified as being able to hybridize under moderate to stringent conditions, to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a I fragment of the sequence. Allelic variants can readily be determined by genetic locus of the encoding gene. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is 20 supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and 🗥 BAC map data. 🦈

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences encoding a peptide at least 60-70% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. The conditions can be such that sequences at least about 60%, at least about 70%, or at least about 80% or more homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. One example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65C. Examples of moderate to low stringency hybridization conditions are well known in the art.

#### Nucleic Acid Molecule Uses

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are useful for probes, primers, chemical intermediates, and in biological assays. The nucleic acid molecules are useful as a hybridization probe for messenger RNA, transcript/cDNA 50 and genomic DNA to isolate full-length cDNA and genomic clones encoding the peptide described in FIG. 2 and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones that correspond to variants (alleles, orthologs, etc.) producing the same or related peptides shown in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs 55 were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

The probe can correspond to any sequence along the entire length of the nucleic acid molecules provided in the Figures. Accordingly, it could be derived from 5' noncoding regions, the coding region, and 3' noncoding regions. 60 However, as discussed, fragments are not to be construed as encompassing fragments disclosed prior to the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as primers for PCR to amplify any given region of a nucleic acid molecule 65 and are useful to synthesize antisense molecules of desired length and sequence.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing recombinant vectors. Such vectors include expression vectors that express a portion of, or all of, the peptide sequences. Vectors also include insertion vectors, used to integrate into another nucleic acid molecule sequence, such as into the cellular genome, to alter in situ expression of a gene and/or gene product. For example, an endogenous coding sequence can be replaced via homologous recombination with all or part of the coding region containing one or more specifically introduced mutations.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for expressing antigenic portions of the proteins.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as probes for determining the chromosomal positions of the nucleic acid molecules by means of in situ hybridization methods. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in making vectors containing the gene regulatory regions of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for designing ribozymes corresponding to all, or a part, of the mRNA produced from the nucleic acid molecules described herein.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for making vectors that express part, or all, of the peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing host cells expressing a part, or all, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing transgenic animals expressing all, or a part, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as hybridization probes for determining the presence, level, form and distribution of nucleic acid expression. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Accordingly, the probes can be used to detect the presence of, or to determine levels of, a specific nucleic acid molecule in cells, tissues, and in organisms. The nucleic acid whose level is determined can be DNA or RNA. Accordingly, probes corresponding to the peptides described herein can be used to assess expression and/or gene copy number in a given cell, tissue, or organism. These uses are relevant for diagnosis of disorders involving an increase or decrease in kinase protein expression relative to normal results.

In vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include Northern hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detecting DNA includes Southern hybridizations and in situ hybridization.

Probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues that express a kinase protein, such as by measuring a level of a kinase-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject e.g., mRNA or genomic DNA, or determining if a kinase gene has been mutated. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by

virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Nucleic acid expression assays are useful for drug screening to identify compounds that modulate kinase nucleic acid expression.

The invention thus provides a method for identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder associated with nucleic acid expression of the kinase gene, particularly biological and pathological processes that are mediated by the kinase in cells and tissues that express it. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method typically includes assaying the ability of the compound to modulate the expression of the kinase nucleic acid and thus identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder characterized by undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. The assays can be performed in cell-based and cell-free systems. Cell-based assays include cells naturally expressing the kinase nucleic acid or recombinant cells genetically engineered to express specific nucleic acid sequences.

The assay for kinase nucleic acid expression can involve direct assay of nucleic acid levels, such as mRNA levels, or on collateral compounds involved in the signal pathway. Further, the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein signal pathway can also be assayed. In this embodiment the regulatory regions of these genes can be operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase.

Thus, modulators of kinase gene expression can be iden- 30 tified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of mRNA determined. The level of expression of kinase mRNA in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of kinase mRNA in the absence of the candi-35 date compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of nucleic acid expression based on this comparison and be used, for example to treat a disorder characterized by aberrant nucleic acid expression. When expression of mRNA is statistically significantly greater in 40 the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence. the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of nucleic acid expression. When nucleic acid expression is statistically significantly less in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is 45 identified as an inhibitor of nucleic acid expression.

The invention further provides methods of treatment, with the nucleic acid as a target, using a compound identified through drug screening as a gene modulator to modulate kinase nucleic acid expression in cells and tissues that 50 express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, 55 PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Modulation includes both up-regulation (i.e. activation or agonization) or down-regulation (suppression or antagonization) or nucleic acid expression.

Alternatively, a modulator for kinase nucleic acid expression can be a small molecule or drug identified using the screening assays described herein as long as the drug or small molecule inhibits the kinase nucleic acid expression in the cells and tissues that express the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in 65 teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for monitoring the effectiveness of modulating compounds on the expression or activity of the kinase gene in clinical trials or in a treatment regimen. Thus, the gene expression pattern can serve as a barometer for the continuing effectiveness of treatment with the compound, particularly with compounds to which a patient can develop resistance. The gene expression pattern can also serve as a marker indicative of a physiological response of the affected cells to the compound. Accordingly, such monitoring would allow either increased administration of the compound or the administration of alternative compounds to which the patient has not become resistant. Similarly, if the level of nucleic acid expression falls below a desirable level, administration of the compound could be commensurately decreased.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in diagnostic assays for qualitative changes in kinase nucleic acid expression, and particularly in qualitative changes that lead to pathology. The nucleic acid molecules can be used to detect mutations in kinase genes and gene expression products such as mRNA. The nucleic acid molecules can be used as hybridization probes to detect naturally occurring genetic mutations in the kinase gene and thereby to determine whether a subject with the mutation is at risk for a disorder caused by the mutation. Mutations include deletion, addition, or substitution of one or more nucleotides in the gene, chromosomal rearrangement, such as inversion or transposition, modification of genomic DNA, such as aberrant methylation patterns or changes in gene copy number. such as amplification. Detection of a mutated form of the kinase gene associated with a dysfunction provides a diagnostic tool for an active disease or susceptibility to disease when the disease results from overexpression, underexpression, or altered expression of a kinase protein.

Individuals carrying mutations in the kinase gene can be detected at the nucleic acid level by a variety of techniques. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. Genomic DNA can be analyzed directly or can be amplified by using PCR prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA can be used in the same way. In some uses, detection of the mutation involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, e.g., Landegran et al., Science 241:1077-1080 (1988); and Nakazawa et al., PNAS 91:360-364 (1994)), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the gene (see Abravaya et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 23:675-682 (1995)). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to a gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product compared to the normal

genotype. Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to normal RNA or antisense DNA Rivisequences. Applied to the specific results that the collection we will

Alternatively, mutations in a kinase gene can be directly identified, for example, by alterations in restriction enzyme 5 digestion patterns determined by gel electrophoresis.

Further, sequence-specific ribozymes (U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from mismatched sequences by nuclease cleavage digestion assays or by differences in melting temperature.

Sequence changes at specific locations can also be assessed by nuclease protection assays such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method. Furthermore, sequence differences between a mutant kinase gene and a wild-type gene can be determined by direct DNA sequencing. A variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (Naeve, C. W., (1995) Biotechniques 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al., Adv. Chromatogr. 36:127-162 (1996); and Griffin et al., Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol. 38:147-159 (1993)).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA duplexes (Myers etal., Science 230:1242 (1985)); Cotton et al., PNAS 85:4397 (1988); Saleeba et al., Meth. Enzymol. 21 7:286-295 (1992)), electrophoretic mobility of mutant and wild type nucleic acid is compared (Orita et al., PNAS 86:2766 (1989); Cotton et al., Mutat. Res. 285:125-144 (1993); and Hayashi et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl. 9:73-79 (1992)), and movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (Myers et al., Nature 313:495 (1985)). Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, and selective primer extension.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for testing an individual for a genotype that while not necessarily causing the disease, nevertheless affects the treatment modality. Thus, the nucleic acid molecules can be used to study the relationship between an individual's genotype and the individual's response to a compound used for treatment (pharmacogenomic relationship). Accordingly, the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be used to assess the to select an appropriate compound or dosage regimen for treatment. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcrip-

Thus nucleic acid molecules displaying genetic variations that affect treatment provide a diagnostic target that can be used to tailor treatment in an individual. Accordingly, the 60 production of recombinant cells and animals containing these polymorphisms allow effective clinical design of treatment compounds and dosage regimens.

The nucleic acid molecules are thus useful as antisense constructs to control kinase gene expression in cells, tissues, 65 and organisms. A DNA antisense nucleic acid molecule is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene

involved in transcription, preventing transcription and hence production of kinase protein. An antisense RNA or DNA nucleic acid molecule would hybridize to the mRNA and thus block translation of mRNA into kinase protein.

Alternatively, a class of antisense molecules can be used to inactivate mRNA in order to decrease expression of kinase nucleic acid. Accordingly, these molecules can treat a disorder characterized by abnormal or undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. This technique involves cleavage by means of ribozymes containing nucleotide sequences complementary to one or more regions in the mRNA that attenuate the ability of the mRNA to be translated. Possible regions include coding regions and particularly coding regions corresponding to the catalytic and other functional activities of the kinase protein, such as substrate binding.

The nucleic acid molecules also provide vectors for gene therapy in patients containing cells that are aberrant in kinase gene expression. Thus, recombinant cells, which include the patient's cells that have been engineered ex vivo and returned to the patient, are introduced into an individual where the cells produce the desired kinase protein to treat the individual.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. For example, the kit can comprise reagents such as a labeled or labelable nucleic acid or agent capable of detecting kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect kinase protein nRNA or DNA.

#### ... Nucleic Acid Arrays

The present invention further provides nucleic acid detection kits, such as arrays or microarrays of nucleic acid 45 molecules that are based on the sequence information provided in FIGS. 1 and 3 (SEQ ID NOS:1 and 3).

As used herein "Arrays" or "Microarrays" refers to an array of distinct polynucleotides or oligonucleotides synthesized on a substrate, such as paper, nylon or other type of mutation content of the kinase gene in an individual in order 50 membrane, filter, chip, glass slide, or any other suitable solid support. In one embodiment, the microarray is prepared and used according to the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,837,832, Chee et al., PCT application W095/11995 (Chee et al.), Lockhart, D. J. et al. (1996; Nat. Biotech. 14: 1675-1680) and Schena, M. et al. (1996; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93: 10614-10619), all of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. In other embodiments, such arrays are produced by the methods described by Brown et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,522.

> The microarray or detection kit is preferably composed of a large number of unique, single-stranded nucleic acid sequences, usually either synthetic antisense oligonucleotides or fragments of cDNAs, fixed to a solid support. The oligonucleotides are preferably about 6-60 nucleotides in length, more preferably 15-30 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 20-25 nucleotides in length. For a certain type of microarray or detection kit, it may be

preferable to use oligonucleotides that are only 7-20 nucleotides in length. The microarray or detection kit may contain oligonucleotides that cover the known 5', or 3', sequence, sequential oligonucleotides which cover the full length sequence; or unique oligonucleotides selected from particular areas along the length of the sequence. Polynucleotides used in the microarray or detection kit may be oligonucleotides that are specific to a gene or genes of interest.

attered In order to produce oligonucleotides to a known sequence va for a microarray or detection kit, the gene(s) of interest (or an ORF identified from the contigs of the present invention) is typically examined using a computer algorithm which starts at the 5' or at the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence. Typical algorithms will then identify oligomers of defined length that are unique to the gene, have a GC content within a range suitable for hybridization, and lack predicted secondary structure that may interfere with hybridization. In certain situations it may be appropriate to use pairs of oligonucleotides on a microarray or detection kit. The "pairs" will be identical, except for one nucleotide that preferably is located in the center of the sequence. The second oligonucleotide in the pair (mismatched by one) serves as a control. The number of oligonucleotide pairs may range from two to one million. The oligomers are synthesized at designated areas on a substrate using a light-directed chemical process. The substrate may be paper, nylon or 25 other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide or any other suitable solid support.

In another aspect, an oligonucleotide may be synthesized on the surface of the substrate by using a chemical coupling procedure and an ink jet application apparatus, as described in PCT application W095/251116 (Baldeschweiler et al.) which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. In another aspect, a "gridded" array analogous to a dot (or slot) blot may be used to arrange and link cDNA fragments or oligonucleotides to the surface of a substrate using a vacuum system, thermal, UV, mechanical or chemical bonding procedures. An array, such as those described above, may be produced by hand or by using available devices (slot blot or dot blot apparatus), materials (any suitable solid support), and machines (including robotic instruments), and may contain 8, 24, 96, 384, 1536, 6144 or more oligonucleotides, or any other number between two and one million which lends itself to the efficient use of commercially available instrumentation.

In order to conduct sample analysis using a microarray or detection kit, the RNA or DNA from a biological sample is 45 made into hybridization probes. The mRNA is isolated, and cDNA is produced and used as a template to make antisense RNA (aRNA). The aRNA is amplified in the presence of fluorescent nucleotides, and labeled probes are incubated sequences hybridize to complementary oligonucleotides of the microarray or detection kit. Incubation conditions are adjusted so that hybridization occurs with precise complementary matches or with various degrees of less complementarity. After removal of nonhybridized probes, a scanner is used to determine the levels and patterns of fluorescence. The scanned images are examined to determine degree of complementarity and the relative abundance of each oligonucleotide sequence on the microarray or detection kit. The biological samples may be obtained from any bodily fluids (such as blood, urine, saliva, phlegm, gastric juices, etc.), cultured cells, biopsies, or other tissue preparations. A detection system may be used to measure the absence, presence, and amount of hybridization for all of the distinct sequences simultaneously. This data may be used for largescale correlation studies on the sequences, expression 65 patterns, mutations, variants, or polymorphisms among

Using such arrays, the present invention provides methods to identify the expression of the kinase proteins/peptides of the present invention. In detail, such methods comprise incubating a test sample with one or more nucleic acid molecules and assaying for binding of the nucleic acid molecule with components within the test sample. Such assays will typically involve arrays comprising many genes, at least one of which is a gene of the present invention and or alleles of the kinase gene of the present invention. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Conditions for incubating a nucleic acid molecule with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the nucleic acid molecule used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification or array assay formats can readily be adapted to employ the novel fragments of the Human genome disclosed herein. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard, T, An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1986); Bullock, G. R. et al., Techniques in Immunocytochemistry, Academic Press, Orlando, Fla. Vol. 1 (1 982), Vol. 2 (1983), Vol. 3 (1985); Tijssen, P., Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1985).

The test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of cells. The test sample used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts or of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample that is compatible with the system utilized.

In another embodiment of the present invention, kits are provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out the assays of the present invention.

Specifically, the invention provides a compartmentalized kit to receive, in close confinement, one or more containers which comprises: (a) a first container comprising one of the nucleic acid molecules that can bind to a fragment of the Human genome disclosed herein; and (b) one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents, reagents capable of detecting presence of a bound nucleic acid.

In detail, a compartmentalized kit includes any kit in with the microarray or detection kit so that the probe 50 which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers, strips of plastic, glass or paper, or arraying material such as silica. Such containers allows one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not crosscontaminated, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the nucleic acid probe, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the bound probe. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the previously unidentified kinase gene of the present invention can be routinely identified using the sequence information disclosed herein can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art, particularly expression arrays.

#### Vectors/host Cells

The invention also provides vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules described herein. The term "vector" refers to a vehicle, preferably a nucleic acid molecule, which can transport the nucleic acid molecules. When the vector is a nucleic acid molecule, the nucleic acid molecules are covalently linked to the vector nucleic acid. With this aspect of the invention, the vector includes a plasmid, single or double stranded phage, a single or double stranded RNA or

The regulatory sequence may provide constitutive expresDNA virál vector, or artificial chromosome, such as a BAC, 10 sion in one or more host cells (i.e. tissue specific) or may PAC, YAC, OR MAC.

A vector can be maintained in the host cell as an extrachromosomal element where it replicates and produces additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules. Alternatively, the vector may integrate into the host cell 15 genome and produce additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules when the host cell replicates.

The invention provides vectors for the maintenance (cloning vectors) or vectors for expression (expression vectors) of the nucleic acid molecules. The vectors can function in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or in both (shuttle

Expression vectors contain cis-acting regulatory regions that are operably linked in the vector to the nucleic acid molecules such that transcription of the nucleic acid molecules is allowed in a host cell. The nucleic acid molecules can be introduced into the host cell with a separate nucleic acid molecule capable of affecting transcription. Thus, the second nucleic acid molecule may provide a trans-acting factor interacting with the cis-regulatory control region to allow transcription of the nucleic acid molecules from the vector. Alternatively, a trans-acting factor may be supplied by the host cell. Finally, a trans-acting factor can be produced from the vector itself It is understood, however, that in some embodiments, transcription and/or translation of the nucleic acid molecules can occur in a cell-free system.

The regulatory sequence to which the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be operably linked include promoters for directing mRNA transcription. These include, but are not limited to, the left promoter from bacteriophage λ, the lac, TRP, and TAC promoters from E. coli, the early and late promoters from SV40, the CMV immediate early promoter, the adenovirus early and late promoters, and retrovirus long-terminal repeats.

In addition to control regions that promote transcription, expression vectors may also include regions that modulate 45 transcription, such as repressor binding sites and enhancers. Examples include the SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus immediate early enhancer, polyoma enhancer, adenovirus enhancers, and retrovirus LTR enhancers.

In addition to containing sites for transcription initiation 50 and control, expression vectors can also contain sequences necessary for transcription termination and, in the transcribed region a ribosome binding site for translation. Other regulatory control elements for expression include initiation and termination codons as well as polyadenylation signals. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of the numerous regulatory sequences that are useful in expression vectors. Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989).

A variety of expression vectors can be used to express a nucleic acid molecule. Such vectors include chromosomal, episomal, and virus-derived vectors, for example vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from yeast episomes, from yeast chromosomal elements, includ- 65 ing yeast artificial chromosomes, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papovaviruses such as SV40, Vaccinia

viruses, adenoviruses, poxviruses, pseudorabies viruses, and retroviruses. Vectors may also be derived from combinations of these sources such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, e.g. cosmids and phagemids. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor,

provide for inducible expression in one or more cell types such as by temperature, nutrient additive, or exogenous factor such as a hormone or other ligand. A variety of vectors providing for constitutive and inducible expression in prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The nucleic acid molecules can be inserted into the vector nucleic acid by well-known methodology. Generally, the DNA sequence that will ultimately be expressed is joined to an expression vector by cleaving the DNA sequence and the 20 expression vector with one or more restriction enzymes and then ligating the fragments together. Procedures for restriction enzyme digestion and ligation are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The vector containing the appropriate nucleic acid molecule can be introduced into an appropriate host cell for propagation or expression using well-known techniques. Bacterial cells include, but are not limited to, E. coli, Streptomyces, and Salmonella typhimurium. Eukaryotic cells include, but are not limited to, yeast, insect cells such as Drosophila, animal cells such as COS and CHO cells, and plant cells. المحروب أأم

As described herein, it may be desirable to express the peptide as a fusion protein. Accordingly, the invention provides fusion vectors that allow for the production of the peptides. Fusion vectors can increase the expression of a recombinant protein, increase the solubility of the recombinant protein, and aid in the purification of the protein by acting for example as a ligand for affinity purification. A proteolytic cleavage site may be introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety so that the desired peptide can ultimately be separated from the fusion moiety. Proteolytic enzymes include, but are not limited to, factor Xa, thrombin, and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Smith et al., Gene 67:31-40 (1988)), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein. Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., Gene 69:301-315 (1988)) and pET 11 d Studier et al., Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology 185:60-89 (1990)).

Recombinant protein expression can be maximized in host bacteria by providing a genetic background wherein the host cell has an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. (Gottesman, S., Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128). Alternatively, the sequence of the nucleic acid molecule of interest can be altered to provide preferential codon usage for a specific host cell, for example E. coli. (Wada et al., Nucleic Acids 60 Res. 20:2111-2118 (1992)).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed by expression vectors that are operative in yeast. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast e.g., S. cerevisiae include pYepSec1 (Baldari, et al., EMBO J. 6:229-234 (1987)), pMFa (Kurjan et al., Cell 30:933-943(1982)), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., Gene 54:113-123 (1987)), and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed in insect cells using, for example, baculovirus expression vectors.

Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 3:2156-2165 (1983)) and the 5 pVL series (Lucklow et al., Virology 170:31-39 (1989)).

In certain embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acid molecules described herein are expressed in mammalian cells using mammalian expression vectors. Examples of *EMBO J.* 6:187–195 (1987)).

The expression vectors listed herein are provided by way of example only of the well-known vectors available to those of ordinary skill in the art that would be useful to express the nucleic acid molecules. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of other vectors suitable for maintenance propagation or expression of the nucleic acid molecules described herein. These are found for example in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

The invention also encompasses vectors in which the nucleic acid sequences described herein are cloned into the vector in reverse orientation, but operably linked to a regulatory sequence that permnits transcription of antisense RNA. Thus, an antisense transcript can be produced to all, or to a portion, of the nucleic acid molecule sequences described herein, including both coding and non-coding regions. Expression of this antisense RNA is subject to each 30 of the parameters described above in relation to expression of the sense RNA (regulatory sequences, constitutive or inducible expression, tissue-specific expression).

The invention also relates to recombinant host cells containing the vectors described herein. Host cells therefore 35 include prokaryotic cells, lower eukaryotic cells such as yeast, other eukaryotic cells such as insect cells, and higher eukaryotic cells such as mammalian cells.

The recombinant host cells are prepared by introducing the vector constructs described herein into the cells by techniques readily available to the person of ordinary skill in the art. These include, but are not limited to, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, lipofection, and other techniques such as those found in Sambrook, et al. (Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd, ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989).

Host cells can contain more than one vector. Thus, different nucleotide sequences can be introduced on different vectors of the same cell. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules can be introduced either alone or with other nucleic acid molecules that are not related to the nucleic acid molecules such as those providing trans-acting factors for expression vectors. When more than one vector is intro- 55 duced into a cell, the vectors can be introduced independently, co-introduced or joined to the nucleic acid molecule vector.

In the case of bacteriophage and viral vectors, these can be introduced into cells as packaged or encapsulated virus 60 by standard procedures for infection and transduction. Viral vectors can be replication-competent or replicationdefective. In the case in which viral replication is defective. replication will occur in host cells providing functions that complement the defects.

Vectors generally include selectable markers that enable the selection of the subpopulation of cells that contain the recombinant vector constructs. The marker can be contained in the same vector that contains the nucleic acid molecules described herein or may be on a separate vector. Markers include tetracycline or ampicillin-resistance genes for prokaryotic host cells and dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic host cells. However, any marker that provides selection for a phenotypic trait will be ##effective. 5

While the mature proteins can be produced in bacteria, mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. 10 yeast, mammalian cells, and other cells under the control of Nature 329:840(1987)) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al., in the appropriate regulatory sequences, cell-free transcription and translation systems can also be used to produce these proteins using RNA derived from the DNA constructs described herein.

> Where secretion of the peptide is desired, which is difficult to achieve with multi-transmembrane domain containing proteins such as kinases, appropriate secretion signals are incorporated into the vector. The signal sequence can be endogenous to the peptides or heterologous to these pep-

Where the peptide is not secreted into the medium, which is typically the case with kinases, the protein can be isolated from the host cell by standard disruption procedures, including freeze thaw, sonication, mechanical disruption, use of lysing agents and the like. The peptide can then be recovered and purified by well-known purification methods including ammonium sulfate precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cationic exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic-interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, lectin chromatography, or high performance liquid chromatography.

It is also understood that depending upon the host cell in recombinant production of the peptides described herein, the peptides can have various glycosylation patterns, depending upon the cell, or maybe non-glycosylated as when produced in bacteria. In addition, the peptides may include an initial modified methionine in some cases as a result of a hostmediated process.

#### Uses of Vectors and Host Cells

The recombinant host cells expressing the peptides described herein have a variety of uses. First, the cells are useful for producing a kinase protein or peptide that can be further purified to produce desired amounts of kinase protein or fragments. Thus, host cells containing expression vectors are useful for peptide production.

Host cells are also useful for conducting cell-based assays involving the kinase protein or kinase protein fragments, such as those described above as well as other formats known in the art. Thus, a recombinant host cell expressing a native kinase protein is useful for assaying compounds that stimulate or inhibit kinase protein function

Host cells are also useful for identifying kinase protein mutants in which these functions are affected. If the mutants naturally occur and give rise to a pathology, host cells containing the mutations are useful to assay compounds that have a desired effect on the mutant kinase protein (for example, stimulating or inhibiting function) which may not be indicated by their effect on the native kinase protein.

Genetically engineered host cells can be further used to produce non-human transgenic animals. A transgenic animal is preferably a mammal, for example a rodent, such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal include a transgene. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the mature animal in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. These animals are useful for

evaluating modulators of kinase protein activity. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, and amphibians. Problems with the fairly have been been as a few

A transgenic animal can be produced by introducing nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Any of the kinase protein nucleotide sequences can be 10 introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal, such as a mouse.

Any of the regulatory or other sequences useful in expression vectors can form part of the transgenic sequence. This includes intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals, if 15 not already included. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence (s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the kinase protein to particular cells.

Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, both by Leder et al, U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 by Wagner et al. and in Hogan, B., Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of transgenic mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals 30 carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes. A transgenic animal also includes animals in which the entire animal or tissues in the animal have been produced using the homologously recom- 35 binant host cells described herein.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, see, e.g., Lakso et al. PNAS 89:6232-6236 (1992). Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of S. cerevisiae (O'Gorman et al. Science 251:1351-1355 (1991). If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recom-

studying the function of a kinase protein and identifying and 💢 binase and a selected protein is required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one conattaining a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, I. et al. Nature 385:810-813 (1997) and PCT International Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669. In brief, a cell, e.g., a somatic cell, from the transgénic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter Go phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, e.g., through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyst and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring born of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell, e.g., the somatic cell, is isolated.

Transgenic animals containing recombinant cells that express the peptides described herein are useful to conduct the assays described herein in an in vivo context. Accordingly, the various physiological factors that are present in vivo and that could effect substrate binding, kinase protein activation, and signal transduction, may not be evident from in vitro cell-free or cell-based assays. Accordingly, it is useful to provide non-human transgenic animals to assay in vivo kinase protein function, including substrate interaction, the effect of specific mutant kinase proteins on kinase protein function and substrate interaction, and the effect of chimeric kinase proteins. It is also possible to assess the effect of null mutations, that is, mutations that substantially or completely eliminate one or more kinase protein functions.

All publications and patents mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in the field of molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

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Glu Tyr Ile Glu Gly Gly Thr Leu Lys Asp Phe Leu Arg Ser Met Asp  $35 \hspace{1cm} 40 \hspace{1cm} 45$ 

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Gly Met Ala Tyr Leu His Ser Met Cys Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Asn 65 70 80

Ser His Asn Cys Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Lys Thr Val Val Val Ala Asp 85 90 95

Phe Gly Leu Ser Arg Leu Ile Val Glu Glu Arg Lys Arg Ala Pro Met 100 105 110

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That which is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a  $^{30}$ nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2;
- (c) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and
- (d) a nucleotide sequence that is completely complementary to a nucleotide sequence of (a)-(c).
- 2. A nucleic acid vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
  - 3. A host cell containing the vector of claim 2.
- 4. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 3 under conditions sufficient 45 sequence. for the production of said polypeptide, and recovering the peptide from the host cell culture.

- 5. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
- 6. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
- (b) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid 35 selected from the group consisting of a plasmid, virus, and 7. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said vector is bacteriophage.
  - 8. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is inserted into said vector in proper orientation and correct reading frame such that the protein of SEQ ID NO:2 may be expressed by a cell transformed with
  - 9. A vector according to claim 8, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter

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